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E. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—TERMS OF PAPER INVARIABLE.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

PROCEEDINGS IN ASSEMBLY—COMMITTEE ON PROLONGATION INTERVIEW THE PRESIDENT.

PARIS, November 12.—In the Assembly today, a motion was offered by the government proposing debate upon M. Leon Say's interpellation regarding the failure to order elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly, until the day following that upon which a vote is taken upon the prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. After a heated debate the motion was adopted.

The Committee on the Prolongation of the powers of the President, headed by M. De Broussat, to-day had an interview with MacMahon. The latter stated that he had nothing to say modifying in any way the language of his message to the Assembly. He requested them to hasten their labors in the best interests of the country. He said the questions relating to the discussion of the constitutional bills belonged solely to the Assembly, though he acknowledged that the adoption of the bills would give stability to the government.

PARIS, November 12.—The Committee on Prolongation has adopted the proposal of M. Lassimer Perier, that the law prolonging the powers of President MacMahon for five years beyond the duration of the present assembly, become a part of the constitution after the constitutional bills are voted upon.

RUSSIAN MINISTRY—THE OPENING OF THE DIET.

Germany.

BERLIN, November 12.—Count Von Roon has been relieved from the Ministery of War of Prussia. His successor will probably be Lieut. Gen. Von Kameke.

The Prussian Diet opened to-day. Herr Bennenhausen, Vice President of the Ministry, read the royal speech, which is moderate in tone and mainly devoted to local subjects.

England.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

LONDON, November 12.—A Committee of the Stock Exchange have adopted a resolution that four shillings British, per dollar, American, shall be the rate of exchange after the 3d of December.

MOB AT A POLITICAL MEETING.

LONDON, November 13, 5 A. M.—Baron Lyveden died yesterday, aged 73.

There was a serious riot last night at a meeting in favor of home rule, in Kilkenny. The mob stoned the police, who charged upon them and made several arrests.

A special from Paris to the *Daily Telegraph* says that Col. Stoffel will be tried by civil court in Versailles on the charge of using contemptuous language towards the government prosecutors in the Bazaine court martial.

Spain.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, November 12.—It is reported that another battle has taken place between the Carlists and Republicans, again resulting in a decisive victory for the former. The Republicans are said to have lost thirteen hundred men, while the Carlists lost but two hundred.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, November 12.—Steamships Europe, Egypt and Abyssinia, from New York, and Vaderland, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 12, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞; for account 92⅜-92⅝. American Securities—5-20s of '65, 91; 5-20s of '67, 95¾; 10-40s, new 5's, 90¾; Erie, 8¾. Refined petroleum, 1s.

PARIS, November 12.—Rentes 57 francs 5 centimes. LIVERPOOL, November 12.—Cotton steadier at 8¼d; sales 12,000 bales; American 10,200 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 28s 6d. Lard, 38s 9d. Tallow, 39s 6d. Other articles unchanged. LONDON, November 12.—Refined petroleum 8⅝d; spirits 10d.

JAPAN.

Farewell of Minister De Long—Introduction of Mr. Bingham—The Emperor Opens the Polytechnic School at Tokei.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 12.—The steamer Japan has arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, October 21st. Col. Shepard, United States Consul at Yokohama, is a passenger.

De Long comes on a leave of absence of six months. Ambassador Slido still lies in a precarious condition. The revision of treaties is postponed in the hope that he may recover. Business at Yokohama is improved and improving. On the ninth of October De Long paid a last visit to the Emperor and introduced his successor, Mr. Bingham. The Empress of Japan paid a visit to state to Yokohama on the 18th of October. On the ninth the Emperor went in state to open the Polytechnic school at Tokei. He made a speech, which was translated, and Prof. Murray, Chief of Foreign Officers, replied.

MARIETTA, OHIO.

New Railroad Bridge—Failure of Clothing Merchant.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, O., November 12, 1873.

Yesterday the first train passed over the new railroad bridge across the Muskingum river at this point. The brass band was called into requisition and accompanied the train. The event was witnessed by a large assemblage of people.

C. L. Brown, a prominent clothing merchant, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. His liabilities are between thirty and forty thousand dollars, and his assets somewhat more than half his liabilities.

CRIMES.

Couldn't Live Without Her.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—The *Evening Dispatch* has a special from California, Missouri, which says that Henry Rae shot and killed Willie Walline, near Bellair, Cooper county, Friday, and then blew his own brains out. Rae was engaged to Miss Walline, but her parents had refused consent to their marriage. Rae attempted suicide, but was prevented by members of his family. The next day he went to the house of his affianced and consoled the above deed. A note was found on the person of Rae, saying that he could not live without the girl, and that he thought it best to kill her as well as himself, that they might be together in the next world.

Acquitted of Infanticide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, November 12, 1873.

The trial of Margaret Wolfe, charged with infanticide, closed to-day, the jury returning a verdict of "not guilty," after only being out a few minutes.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Dispatches from Victoria say that the former California has arrived from Sitka, and confirm the news of the recent discovery of rich gold fields in the Cassian country. She brought down twelve miners and fifteen thousand dollars in dust. The excitement is intense. One party took out one hundred and sixty-seven dollars in eight hours. The party who came down to California had returning early in the spring. The miners wintering on the Stickeen have bought all the provisions. A large supply will be required in the spring.

Samuel C. Cobb has accepted the nomination for Mayor made by the citizens' party of Boston.

Outstanding legal tenders, $362,343,311.

Orders have been received at the Philadelphia Navy Yard to fit out the monitor Manhattan for sea by Friday next. A large force of workmen have been employed. It is understood the other monitors at League Island are to be made ready for sea at once.

The schooner Challenge sunk on Tuesday night, while making Milwaukee harbor, during a gale. One of the crew was lost.

Judge A. G. Miller, of the United States District Court of Wisconsin, who was appointed by President Van Buren in 1838, has resigned.

The steamers Spain, from Liverpool, and Ems, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

Mr. John Crawford was yesterday sworn in as Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

The annual meeting of the Peace Society of Pennsylvania was held yesterday in Philadelphia. Lucella Mott was elected President for the ensuing year. A resolution was adopted requesting against an act that might involve the country in a war with Spain.

Communication by telegraph is complete between Yuma and Maricaibo.

Gen. Crook is on an inspecting tour to the front of the Apaches.

Capt. Brown, of the Fifth Artillery, while scouting in the Tonto Basin country, reports the killing of forty-six Indians.

Preparations are making at Omaha for the fight between Hogan and Allen, which is fixed for the 18th inst.

There was not a single case or death from yellow fever at Memphis yesterday.

Paul Acalli, Alderman, and ex-officio Mayor of Memphis during the illness of Mayor Johnson, was expelled from the Board yesterday for appropriating supplies for the sick to his own use.

The Mobile *Register* announces the death, at Pensacola, on Sunday, of Hon. S. S. Mallory.

Stephen P. Wardwell, Cashier of the Commercial National bank of Providence, confesses to a defalcation amounting to about $200,000. The money was lost some years ago in speculation.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Birdsboro rolling mill has suspended for repairs.

The York Mills and the Utica Mills, at New Bedford, Mass., which make a fabric similar to the Wamsutta, are running two-thirds time.

The stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway Company will notice with satisfaction that they will receive their regular quarterly dividend.

The new rolling mill and spike manufactory at Schuylkill Haven commenced operations on the 10th inst. It is expected to turn out fifty tons of spikes and bar iron per week.

The Granite Tilton Woolen Mills and Keys & Co.'s cotton mill at Tilton, New Hampshire, have reduced the wages of their operatives ten per cent., but run the usual number of hours for the present.

The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that a redundancy of idle men and starving families is far less agreeable than a redundancy of greenbacks. It is only rich men that are benefited by making money scarce.

The Manchester, New Hampshire, Locomotive Works have begun to run on twelve hours' time, they having received orders from different parties for locomotives to be made this month. A number of the old hands, discharged last month, have returned.

The Cordis Mills, at Millbury, Mass., are running five days per week, and the other establishments in the town are also on short time, except the Atlanta and Burling mills and Simpson's Mill, which are running full time. No operatives have been discharged as yet.

Referring to the panic in the East, the Oakland (Cal.) *News* says: "In this State there is no trouble. In almost every county there is an unprecedented demand for labor for, be it known, building railways and issuing bonds are not the only business pursuits known on the Pacific coast."

Another reduction in the wages of employees is announced by the Cambria Iron Company, to go into effect on Monday, 17th inst. The per cent. of decrease is not definitively stated, but with what has gone before will amount to from 27 to 33. Nine-tenths of the men, it is thought, will remain.

The New Haven (Conn.) *Journal* says: "Sargent's mammoth manufactory continues to employ substantially its whole force of 600 men three days in a week. Orders of any size are coming in slowly and solicited orders are obtained with difficulty; but the firm, with its usual enterprise, is determined to keep the establishment moving and give its workmen all the work possible."

The Boston Flax Mills, which give employment to more than nine-tenths of the people of East Braintree, Mass., have proposed to their help a further reduction of ten per cent. on their pay, making a reduction altogether of twenty per cent. They further state that on the acceptance or rejection by the help of this proposition depends the running of the factory or its being shut down.

The Boston *Advertiser* of the 10th prefaces an article on the business outlook with the following remarks: "Reports from the manufacturing sections of the country, particularly from New England places, begin to be of a more cheering temper. This morning there is news of the resumption of business in several instances, and of the running of manufactories on increased time; and the exaggerated character of many statements that have appeared is becoming more apparent."

San Francisco is very much excited over the discovery of inexhaustsble iron deposits. Though the mines began to attract attention a couple of years ago, the fact that they are really of great value was not fully established until quite recently. In Eldorado county a whole mountain of iron has been discovered, and a company to work the ore is being formed. It is expected that the deposits are sufficiently large to enable the Golden State to supply Mexico, British Columbia, Central America, the western coast of South America, Australia, and the islands, with all their needs.

A number of British ironmasters have just acquired nearly twenty square miles of property in the Wharekawa district, in the province of Auckland, New Zealand. The property embraces 8,700 acres of coal and iron stone. The chief seam of coal is found in some parts within a few yards of the surface as thick as twenty feet, and is computed to be capable of yielding an average thickness of ten feet throughout the whole 8,700 acres. This represents no less than 125,000,000 of good coal. The ironstone is of brown hematite class, and contains as high a percentage as sixty-two of fine iron, and is believed to yield an average of fifty per cent.

The creditors of the Ohio Falls Car Company met at Louisville yesterday and received a statement of the affairs of the company, showing their assets to be $1,500,000 and liabilities about $450,000, and appointed a committee to examine the statement and visit the works of the company in Jeffersonville, Indiana. Last evening the committee reported a statement, which was accepted by the creditors. The basis is the extension of indebtedness twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, thirty-six, forty-two and forty-eight months. The agreement was readily signed. In a few days the car works will be in full blast after a suspension of some weeks and will furnish employment to seven hundred men.

Lowell has not suffered much by the panic, as the following paragraph from the *Courier* of that city will show: We haven't felt the panic at all, except so far as we were rich enough to own a few stocks that had fancy values. Money has been plenty, business has kept moving, confidence has not been materially impaired, and we have the happy preserve only as it came from outside. Shall we feel it more? That depends. If stagnation in business continues, the manufactories must curtail operations somewhat, and then we shall begin to realize the situation. But all our corporations are strong, most of them out of debt and having a good surplus. If any mills can stand a few months' depression they can.

Mr. Williams, a manufacturer at Yantic, Conn., has adopted a plan to compensate his employees for the loss of time and wages which seems to be worthy of limitation. He found it impossible to keep his mills running with a full force, so he reduced the time by half; but instead of discharging one-half of his operatives he has divided them into two "gangs," and by alternating these, gives every employe three days' work and three days' vacation in each week. Then, that the three days of rest may not be wasted, he has established a school in an engine-house, where the operatives are taught without expense by one of their own number, who is a man of education and fact as a teacher. This opportunity is not only taken advantage of by the children, but grown men and women are diligent and studious pupils.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "There is but one ship now in this port. Probably not for one century could this have been said. Only seventy-one ships have arrived here in eleven months. In one day in 1849 there arrived here twenty-five ships! Schooners are taking the place of ships. More than 708 more schooners have arrived here up to November 1 than in the same time last year. One hundred and twenty schooners were in this port November 4, more than thirty of them from 400 to 600 tons burden. A visit to Constitution wharf will show the dullness of the London and Liverpool trade; the wharf is literally deserted. Seventy-five Indiamen are now bound to this port, and about forty other ships, barks and brigs from other ports. Our imports have been falling off all this year, and will continue to until the times improves. Where once we had twenty vessels bound here from Liverpool and London we have now four. Our coastwise trade seems to be increasing; but at the present time our foreign trade is at a low ebb. Our exports, are however, increasing as fast as the imports diminish, and when we want goods they will undoubtedly be imported. The importing trade will always take care of itself."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 8th inst. puts forth this plea for the truth: We do not say, or even intimate, that those in the control of our great companies, railroads, banks, saving funds and the like, say what is not true when interrogated in reference to the financial situation of their respective companies, but we do say that in all the time that the present crisis has interfered with and unsettled business, the most contradictory reports have been made, and that in our own experience we have found not only marked reticence on questions that public institutions ought to afford to the public truthful information, but the truth is often withheld, and in some instances a perversion of facts are allowed to go out which work to the prejudice to the parties withholding it. Inferences have been substituted for facts infinitely more prejudicial than the truths. In this connection a New York cotemporary justly says, financiers and capitalists, merchants and manufacturers may indulge in as much dalliance with the possibilities of the hour as they please, but it should not be forgotten that there are other thousands representing small morsels of wealth who are interested in honest statements. The country desires to know something of the strength of the banks and the situation of other great operations, but the information is practically denied. We want statements of the fiduciary capacity of our city and States, but there seems to be a timidity in making it public. In other words, the sore is not in a presentable condition. It is this secrecy, this close corporation business, this unwillingness to face unflinchingly, like honest men, the broad facts of the hour that has caused so much of public doubt, and not until we have a fair and honest exhibit of the condition of our banking institutions and other corporations can we expect anything like a return of public confidence. These are all solemn truths, and the sooner bank and railway managers come to the conclusion that open, frank statements invite more of public confidence than they expose to the prejudice of private interests, the better for all concerned, and especially better for the companies. This hint is worth heeding.

Rising Sun Flour

In bags to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Return of Commissioner Eaton.

HIS INSPECTION OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Education in Italy, Austria and Germany.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Additional Atrocities Reported

OPINIONS IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

Activity in the Navy Department.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1873.

General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, returned last night from his official tour to Europe. His mission was attended with the greatest success. Having visited the Ministers of Public Instruction in England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy, in company with these official and prominent instructors, he had an opportunity of visiting the finest of the government schools and familiarizing himself with the systems pursued for public education. He saw nothing that would compare with the American system, but was greatly surprised to observe the advance already made. The war in Roman Catholic countries, he says, is very bitter in opposition to every kind of progress, and especially in the education of the people.

In Italy.

he says, the government of Victor Emanuel is making extra efforts to enlighten the masses, and the most flattering results have been attained. The unity of the country is thus being more securely reached.

In Austria,

in many of the cities and towns, the national schools have been established at the point of the bayonet, so great has been the hostility of the Church party. The emperor is heartily in accord with the dissemination of knowledge.

In Germany

the school system is of the freest character. In the institutions of learning there is the greatest freedom of government and range of thought. The Commissioner will make a report which will be of great interest and value.

The Cuban Question.

The continued butchery of the unfortunate Cubans who have fallen into the hands of the authorities on that island increases the indignation felt in all quarters. The questionable legality of the seizure of the steamer Virginius and the execution of General Ryan are equaled by the persistent inhumanity of the officials. The delay in the receipt of official advices, it is thought, must be owing to interference with the telegraphic communications. It is understood that the President will take decisive steps if the unofficial reports are verified respecting the Virginius, but in official circles the action of many statements that have appeared is becoming more apparent.

San Francisco is very much excited over the discovery of inexhaustsble iron deposits. Though the mines began to attract attention a couple of years ago, the fact that they are really of great value was not fully established until quite recently. In Eldorado county a whole mountain of iron has been discovered, and a company to work the ore is being formed. It is expected that the deposits are sufficiently large to enable the Golden State to supply Mexico, British Columbia, Central America, the western coast of South America, Australia, and the islands, with all their needs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1873.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Receipts from customs at the following ports for the week ending November 8th, were: New York, $1,436,845; Philadelphia, $118,994; Baltimore, $138,457; Boston, $28,640.

IMPORTANT TO WAY SHIPPERS.

Ex-Senator Wade and others, of counsel, made an argument before the Secretary of the Interior to-day for a rehearing of the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company against the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, heretofore decided in favor of the latter. It involves the title to a large tract of land brought in controversy by the overlapping of land grants.

THE CUBAN ATROCITIES.

Secretary Fish received to-day a telegram from the Consul General at Havana stating that the Havana papers publish a statement apparently from an official source that the captain of the Virginius, thirty-six of the crew and sixteen others were shot on the 7th and 8th inst., at Santiago de Cuba. The Secretary immediately proceeded to the Executive Mansion and showed the telegram to the President and soon thereafter telegraphed to the Consul General to verify the statement. The excitement against the Cuban authorities, which had somewhat lessened, has been revived by to-day's startling announcement. The news formed the subject of earnest comment in official and diplomatic circles. It has heretofore been stated that the Castelar government peremptorily demanded a stay of proceedings, but it seems the order has been disregarded, the slaughter and the remark of the Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning the impracticability of dealing with the Cuban authorities.

NAVY DEPARTMENT ACTIVE—GOVERNMENT TO TAKE DECISIVE MEASURES IN CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Mahapic and Manhattan, ordered to be put in commission, and to which officers are already assigned, will join the North Atlantic squadron. The vessels of the navy have been so much reduced in number that it has been found somewhat difficult to promptly reinforce our squadron in case of an emergency; but in the course of a few days all that can be made available will be sent to Cuban waters in accordance with the determination of the Cabinet meeting yesterday. The Secretary of the Navy was to-day in consultation with different Bureau officers on the subject of preparing vessels for sea. The government seems to be more in earnest than heretofore in protecting the waters between the United States and Cuba from Spanish molestation. The Madrid government being unable to enforce its authority in Cuba, that of the United States will be impelled to assert its power in all cases where the interests of citizens of this country and its own honor require decisive action. The President and all the members of his Cabinet are in accord on this subject. It is not believed in official quarters that the contest in Cuba has at any time assumed conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a de facto political organization of insurgents sufficient to justify the recognition of belligerency but as President Grant said in one of his annual messages, the principle is maintained that this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belligerency, either to a people struggling to free themselves from a government they believed to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other.

DEATH OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

J. W. Knowlton, correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, died here to-night, of consumption, deeply regretted by numerous friends.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 13, 1 A. M.

INDICATIONS FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States, northwesterly winds, low temperature and partly cloudy and clearing weather.

For New England, northwesterly winds, cold, cloudy weather, clearing in the afternoon. For the Lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley, northwesterly and northerly winds, low temperature and clearing and clear weather. For the Ohio and Lower Missouri Vallies, and thence to Arkansas and Tennessee, northwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Southern States, northwesterly to northeasterly winds, low temperature and frequent frosts, with generally clear weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 12—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	32	Calm	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	30	W.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	19	No.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	25	N. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	28	Calm	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	32	W.	Threatening
Memphis, Tenn	40	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	36	N. W.	Fair.
New Orleans, La.	54	N.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	28	S. W.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	31	S. W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	29	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	47	N.	Clear.
Shreveport	48	N. W.	Clear.
Galveston, Texas	54	N.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	30	N.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30	S. W.	Fair.
Pikes Peak	17	N.	Clear.
Yankton	27	N. E.	Fair.
La Crosse	21	N. W.	Fair.
St. Paul	19	Calm	Fair.

OHIO NEWS.

Among the emblems carried by the jollifying Democracy at Lancaster, was a caricature of a one-legged soldier. Its companion piece should have been a rebel flag, when the sneaking insult to Governor Noyes and other soldiers who lost their limbs in the war for the Union, would have been complete.

The Dayton bar is in trouble. It is charged that the Sheriff or his deputies have, for a consideration, used their influence with prisoners to have them employ certain attorneys to defend them. A meeting of the bar has been called and the subject will be investigated.

Send On Your Orders

For White River flour, barrels and bags. Orders filled promptly. T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front.

Rising Sun Flour

In bags to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 12, 1873.

THE TEA FAILURES.

The failures in the tea trade yesterday are attributed rather to the competition, which is growing up in the West, than to the panic. The great Western marts, it is said, are receiving their teas mainly by way of San Francisco, and many smaller firms here have been wound up, owing to this withdrawal of trade. The decreasing trade is mentioned as the cause of one of the heaviest importing firms advertising two vessels of their fleet for sale.

TWEED TRIAL—AFTER THE TWELFTH JUROR.

When the first juror was called on a new panel in the Tweed case, to-day, the counsel for the defense objected to the irregular manner in which it was drawn. After a long argument, the Court decided the panel regular, and the work of getting a twelfth juror proceeded.

The afternoon was spent in taking testimony in the case of the eighth juror, named Luby. He was finally rejected, the panel was exhausted and the Court adjourned.

METHODIST MISSIONARY COMMITTEE.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now holding its fifty-fifth annual session. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the past year to be $767,233, and the expenditures $725,169. The Treasury in New York is in debt twenty thousand dollars, while the Treasury in Cincinnati has on hand sixty-two thousand dollars.

THE BANKS

gained to-day $1,200,000 in legal tenders, making a total now held by them of $36,200,000.

ROSENZWEIG DISCHARGED.

Judge Sunderland to-day delivered a long and elaborate written opinion on the Rosenzweig case, discharging the prisoner. The District Attorney moved for a stay of proceedings until to-morrow, for the purpose of getting the case before the general term of the Supreme Court. Rosenzweig may be remembered as the man convicted of causing the death of Alice Bowlsby by malpractice, and of packing her body in a trunk for shipment.

ACTIVITY AT BROOKLYN NAVY YARD—THE CUBAN MATTER DISCUSSED IN BUSINESS CIRCLES.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn navy yard to get the sloops of war Kearsage and Juniata ready for sea at once. At noon to-day, under equally pressing orders, the torpedo boat Admiral Porter was launched and will be made ready for active operations in a few days. All officers about the yard are greatly excited over the news from Havana. The principal discussion to-day at places where merchants congregate was the slaughter of the Captain and crew of the steamer Virginius, and the feeling of indignation was universal. Not a voice was raised in defense of the act, all asserting that the killing of the crew was unjustifiable and called for prompt action on the part of the United States government.

THE AMERICAN HEALTH ASSOCIATION

resumed its session to-day. The first paper was read by Dr. Lees, of Baltimore. D. Smith, then called attention to the subject of the disposition of dead animals and offall, and Dr. Storer, of Boston, read a paper on the subject. Dr. White, of New Orleans, and Dr. Cox, of Washington, followed; after which a discussion on yellow fever took place. The officers of the old association, with the exception of the Executive Committee, were then unanimously elected officers of the new association. After considerable balloting Drs. Morris, Vanderpool, Tolver, Woodward, Bell and Jarvis were elected as the Executive Committee.

COLORED PEOPLE PETITION FOR CUBA.

W. A. Scattoon, chairman of the Cuban anti slavery committee, and Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, Secretary, will leave this city to-morrow to present to President Grant a petition, signed by over 600,000 colored men in every State of the Union, praying for belligerent rights to the Cubans.

Latest Cuban News.

HAVANA, November 12.—On the 7th inst. the Captain and thirty-six of the crew of the steamer Virginius were executed at Santiago de Cuba, and on the next day, the 8th, twelve more Cuban volunteers on the vessel were shot. Among the latter was Franchi Alfaro.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba announcing the execution (Captain Fry)more, of the Cuban patriots, says that Franchi Alfaro, who was among the number, offered the Spanish authorities a million dollars if they would spare his life. The Spanish say Alfaro is known to assume the presidency of the so-called Cuban republic.

Several passengers, men and women, by the steamer City of New York, from New York, on the 6th, which arrived yesterday, were arrested by the Spanish authorities on landing. It is reported that they are accused of complicity with the insurgents.

The *Voz des Cuba* to-day says editorially that it is as humane as anybody, and more so than many who make ostentatious professions of philanthropy, but it cannot also less than approve of the energy displayed toward all rebels, and particularly toward those whom the filibustering steamer Virginius brought to take more bloody war in Cuba. The court martial for the trial of those captured on the Virginius is still in session working with all possible dispatch. The captain and crew of the Virginius were shot by a squad of marines in the public square. Twelve of the insurgents were shot in front of the slaughter house wall.

Yesterday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock, Manzanilla was attacked from every direction by insurgents in considerable force. The fighting lasted until three o'block P. M., when the rebels were driven off.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Opinions of the Press.

The Constitutional Convention voted down an article blotting from the laws of the Commonwealth all distinctions on account of race or color. The Democrats all voted against the article, and enough Republicans to defeat it. The Republicans elected a majority of the Convention, but the Democrats controlled it throughout. One purpose of calling the Convention was to strike the word white out of the old Constitution, and make it conform to the Constitution of the United States, and the new order of things. Nothing was expected from such Democrats as Woodward, Bigler, Buckalew, and the pro-slavery Democratic members of the Convention, but the people will learn with surprise that Republicans voted with them. The yeas and nays on this question will be looked for with interest and should be carefully preserved.—*Reporter Radical.*

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

We have made the general charge against the Constitutional Convention that it was "run" in the interest of the Democratic party, and that it was the creature of the railroad monopolies, and we are prepared to maintain these charges on the proofs furnished from the text of the Constitution itself. In support of these heavy charges we have shown that the appointment of the Legislature is a gerrymander of the shabbiest sort; that the owners of the real estate of the Commonwealth are to be forced to pay State taxes equally with corporations; and that this bad and, we believe, corruptly procured result is embodied in the Constitution. Corrupt as our Legislatures are claimed to be, none of them would dare to do what the Convention has done. And we confidently appeal to the owners of houses and farms to refuse to confirm by their vote the infamous gerrymander of the great law which believes the homes of Pennsylvania from State taxation.

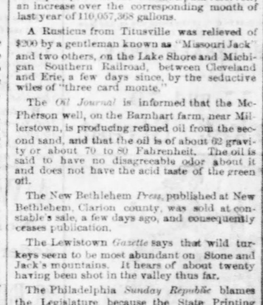
But our charges against this Convention are not exhausted. They are to be held to a just accountability for the expenditure of the money already spent and for *the enormous sums which the adoption of the constitution inevitably involves.* This is a most important consideration. In the first place, the holding of a special election in Pennsylvania costs the great sum of $150,000, *and this vast loss the Convention has uselessly forced on the taxpayers by calling the voters to the polls in December!* If their abortion is accepted at that election the increase of the number of Judges, Senators, Members, &c., will add at least $275,000 TO THE YEARLY EXPENSES TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT! And to these *must* be added THE COST OF A NEW CAPITOL BUILDING. We do not care where the capital may be located. Wherever it is the taxpayers may confidently look forward to an expenditure of from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 for the erection of a new capitol made necessary by the increase in the swarm of office holders provided for the "Reform" Constitutional Convention!

This is not a pleasant prospect for the taxpayers of Pennsylvania. But no man of common sense can fail to see that precisely this is the feast spread before us. *If the electors vote to adopt the new Constitution they at the same time, VOTE TO DROP THE PAYMENT OF THE STATE DEBT!* To an increase of hundreds of thousands in taxes to pay the army of new officers created by the Convention! *The working and augmentation of the expenses of the Government to continue until this Constitution can be thrown off their burthened shoulders!* To all the odds and handling for prompt cash. No premiums paid for soliciting orders that amounts to no commission. Address

No Commissions Paid Traveling Men from other houses for soliciting orders that amounts to large profits handling Jobbers.

Send Your Orders Direct for JENKINS'S SNOW-FLAKE, GLADES FLEECE, WHITE RIVER, JENKINS'S DILLY MILLS' flour.

Remit your Money by Express or Exchange on Pittsburgh and avoid LOSS OF MONEY.



Important Notice.

Owing to the financial troubles and delay of payments I am obliged to make my BUSINESS CASH, to enable me to keep my stocks and sell at reasonable rates.

Will Allow Good and Prompt Men one Bill at a time on Book Account. No doubling up Bill a will be permitted.

Heavy Discounts for Cash.

While the panic lasts I will sell Flour, Groceries, Teas, &c., at close and handling for prompt cash.

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☞ Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—50 MARRIED AND SINGLE Coal Miners, several gush stone cutters and fetters. A number of men and girls want work of all descriptions. Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands, in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, North Carolina, East and West Virginia, Kentucky and Michigan. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. G. EELS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POLITICAL.

General.

THE ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 12.—From the best information obtained of the result of the special election on the fourth for members of the Legislature, that body will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 15; Democrats, 11. House—Republicans, 27; Democrats, 55.

The Reform organ at Madison signalizes the Reform victory by a very brutal, as well as characteristic, allusion to the crutches of a lame soldier who occupies a clerkship in the Land Office. Democracy is showing its horns very early in the season. In fact, it is quite impossible for it to conceal them, and in no direction does Democracy so invariably and so conspicuously reveal its animus as in its hatred of a Union soldier.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Because the salary-grabber Ames has been elected Governor of Mississippi over his salary-grabber opponent Alcorn, the Washington *Chronicle* grows jubilant. The sunshine which the philosopher extracted from the cucumber did not impart much warmth, and the comfort which the Republican party will be able to derive from the election of Ames will not be great. There went only a pair of shears between him and Alcorn.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

General Apathy, we are told, was the cause of the overturn yesterday. We agree to that; but who appointed General Apathy to the command? Our answer is, Congress, when it passed the salary-grab bill.—*Watertown Times, November 9th.*

It is an old saying about the advantages to honest men resulting from the quarreling of rogues. A squabble in Tammany has taken place, and John Morrissey has caused the expulsion from its councils of Police Commissioner Charlick. In revenge, Charlick has issued an order for the immediate closing of all gambling saloons in New York City, and threatens to dismiss every police captain who does not have the order rigidly enforced. As John Morrissey is the king bee of gamblers, this is carrying the war into Africa. We do not anticipate the complete purification of New York through this suddenly awakened zeal of the Police Commissioner, but there is a chance of a lively stir for a day or two.—*Cleveland Herald.*

STATE NEWS.

Allentown makes tramps pay their footing by sweeping the crossings.

C. F. Garrett has commenced the publication, in Pottsville, of a penny paper, called the *Evening Advertiser.* He will probably suspend payment before spring, if the times don't improve.

Mrs. Stine, of Pine Grove, Schuylkill county, aged ninety-four years, fell from her chair on the 10th inst., and broke her leg. The old lady has four generations of her descendants under the same roof with her.

Hon. T. J. Bigham publishes the following in the Harrisburg papers: "Surviving members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, who served in either of the session of 1847 or 1848, their officers and clerks and the heads of departments, propose holding a social reunion at Harrisburg next winter. A temporary organization to this end has been effected by the appointment of a committee to make the preliminary arrangements. All the surviving members and officers of the session indicated and also of previous sessions of the Legislature who may be inclined to join in the reunion will, therefore, please report by letter immediately, stating whether they can be present, to the Secretary of the committee, John M. Pomeroy, of Pomeroy, Chester county, Pa., who is also a member of the House from Franklin county."

In October 1,297,820,634 gallons of water were pumped into the Philadelphia reservoir, an increase over the corresponding month of last year of 110,057,398 gallons.

A Rusticus from Titusville was relieved of $300 by a gentleman known as "Missouri Jack" and two others, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, between Cleveland and Erie, a few days since, by the seductive wiles of "three card monte."

The *Oil Journal* is informed that the McPherson well, on the Barnhart farm, near Millerstown, is producing refined oil from the

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1873.

"Out of fifty-five counties in Illinois the Radicals only carried eleven at the late election."—*Philadelphia Age.*

And the Democracy only ten. Is there anything in the election of the farmer's candidates for Bourbonism to brag about?

THE United States Inspectors to inquire into the causes of steam boiler explosions will meet in this city next Tuesday. Experiments will be made on the following day upon three new boilers—two of iron and one of steel—constructed especially for this test.

THE leading Democratic paper in the country thinks the people "have had quite enough of the vain and the hypocritical in the discussion of public affairs;" from which it is to be inferred that the publication of the journal in question is about to be discontinued.

"THERE was an uncomfortable smell of smoke about the *Post* building a year ago, if we remember correctly. The blister is all out now."—*Boston Post.*

Glad of it; and very sorry that there should be so marked an odor of Bourbon mouldiness about its otherwise interesting columns.

THE New York *Tribune* is grieved and worried because "the new Constitution for Pennsylvania" is in danger. The affectionate solicitude of that paper for the welfare of the people of the Keystone State is very remarkable—as witness its course toward them during the campaigns of this year and last.

THE *Scientific American* makes a good point in calling on the various Trades Unions of the country to subscribe to help poor workingmen who are out of employment. These organizations have, in the past, contributed immense sums of money to help each other maintain strikes; now let us see whether they have philanthropy enough to aid the needy in their time of distress.

A MASS convention of inventors, manufacturers and others interested in patents, is to be called within the next few weeks, for the purpose of taking steps toward the formation of a United States branch association for the furtherance of the objects had in view by the late International Patent Congress held in Vienna. It is expected that the call will be issued early next month.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, usually so careful and accurate, makes a singular mistake in locating Kansas City in the State of Kansas, instead of Missouri. There is no doubt of the fact that the recent remarkable growth in the trade of that city attests a corresponding development of the vast western territory of which it is one of the principal outlets. But the principle of "State rights" must not be wholly ignored, nor State lines be altogether obliterated.

THE Bishops of the English Episcopal Church are begining to see the necessity of taking up a more decided position as to "Confession." Twelve of them have replied individually, to a memorial recently adopted asking for the repression of that and other Romanizing practices; and the reply of one and all is more or less favorable; several of them fully agreeing with the memorialists that "it is the duty of the Bishops, to the full extent of their power, to discourage attempts to undo the great work of the Reformation."

THE New York *Times* groups together accounts from correspondents of the condition of manufacturing operations in New York, Massachusetts, Eastern Connecticut and our own State. Like those previously published, they show that, while there has been a great falling off in the amount of work done, yet in many quarters sufficient employment is given to enable the workmen to exist comfortably, if they are willing to yield a little on their part. Courage, faith and forbearance for a little while, and there will be plenty of work for everybody by and by!

WE GATHER, from the tone of the latest English papers concerning political affairs in Great Britain, that the result of the Ashantee war will be likely to decide whether the future government shall be Conservative or Liberal. Should the war be concluded before Parliament meets, it may invigorate the ministry; but should it be otherwise, the whole pack in opposition will give tongue, and hound down the government. Nothing succeeds like success, and upon the success or failure of the miserable little Ashantee expedition will probably hang the fate of the Gladstone administration.

THE New York *Bulletin*, which, apart from its free trade notions, is one of the ablest and clearest-minded business journals in the country, is of opinion that our manufacturing interests are now generally in a sound condition, and declares they are as sound, if not more so, than they were at several periods that could be named within the last five years when affairs seemed to be more generally prosperous. The SPRAGUE embarrassments afford no argument, to the contrary, and, the *Bulletin* corroborates the view of the COMMERCIAL, that the difficulties of that firm originated in other and different causes than their regular trade operations. Taken as a whole, that paper says, the outlook presents much that is encouraging, and it holds that, in the event of some new and unlooked for complications, there will be a speedy recovery from the present industrial and commercial depression. Manufactures will soon recover from the present blow, and be in a condition once more to afford employment to all who are able and willing to work.

IT SEEMS to be not improbable that the inability of banking institutions to furnish accommodations at the period when very large requirements are made for the pork-packing business, may seriously impair operations in this important interest this year, and make a considerable difference in the quantity of meats that will be packed. The number of hogs fattened for market this season is over four per cent. less than last year; the condition is about the same. In Northern Illinois and Iowa, and in other sections where the corn has suffered most severely, farmers are preparing to market their swine at a much lighter average weight than they did last year. This is accounted for by the inferior fattening qualities of the frosted grain, and the belief among farmers that corn will pay better in its normal condition than in the shape of pork. Returns from Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, which packed seventy-three per cent. of the total packing of the West, last winter, indicate a loss of over seven per cent. this year.

THEY have a woman's revolution out in Illinois. Last April the Legislature of that State passed an act, which went into force in the following July, providing "that any woman, married or single, of the age of 21 years and upwards, and possessing the qualifications prescribed for men, shall be eligible to any office under the general or special school laws of this State." The late election afforded the first opportunity which the beneficiaries had of availing themselves of the law, and they did so in the most liberal manner. Thirty-four women ran in thirty counties of the State for the office of County Superintendent of schools. That, at least, may be called a good start, under a law only eight months old. In two counties, two ladies ran against each other; and in one there were three contesting the field, the victor not only defeating the other two, but two men also, who had not gallantry enough to withdraw and let the three women have the field to themselves. In ten out of the thirty counties the women candidates were successful. Under the Illinois law, women now can engage in any masculine occupation except the military. The world is moving, and the sex is coming to "its rights."

STOCK GAMBLING.

If, as our dispatches from New York yesterday asserted, the new rules adopted by the New York Clearing House, cutting off certified checks except for actual deposits and abolishing interest on deposits, puts an end to stock speculations in Wall street, then we have attained to a decided step in advance of our recent position, and the crisis will not have been without its compensations if it should even accomplish no other result than this.

We have before expressed our convictions on the fatal policy of paying interest on deposits by the national banks of New York. It drew to their vaults from the interior an immense amount of currency that could have been better and more usefully employed at home, and forced the New York banks into the use of the money thus accumulated in any way that promised the best returns. Stock speculations afforded the outlet for it, the stock brokers furnishing the strongest inducements as borrowers; and it is not to be wondered at that, under the circumstances, the surplus money of the country was turned into this channel.

Following this lending to the stock operators came the practice of certifying the checks of stock operators. This the banks felt compelled to do, even when the operators had no funds on deposit; and many a speculation in stock has been carried on, in that city, upon checks so certified. Indeed, it is asserted, the speculations could not have been carried on at all without certification; and hence the conclusion which is drawn from the present action of the New York banks, that a refusal to certify checks, where there is no money on deposit, will put an end to all further stock speculations.

We are glad to see the New York banks taking this step. It would have been much better if it had been taken long ago; but it is probable that nothing but a monetary revulsion, such as we are now going through, could have induced the banks to take it. When times were flush, money plenty and speculation rampant, the fever or excitement and the greed of gain were too strong to let sound reason have control. Adversity has cured that fever; and having brought men back to the sway of common sense, has compelled them to take their stand upon a higher and safer plane of action. The stock speculations of New York have been her disgrace for years. Let us hope that the day of her deliverance from them has at last begun to dawn.

GERRIT SMITH ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

It may seem hardly worth while to reply in the way of argument or reason to anything that Mr. GERRIT SMITH writes on any great question of the time. Though morally an excellent character, and moreover, gifted with quite admirable discursive powers, he is wholly incapable of viewing any subject in the dry light of reason. For a moment he may see things as they really are, but his imagination or his sympathies presently run away with his judgment, and he eloquently eulogizes theories or recommends measures which might be accepted as fine and useful in a world differently constituted from ours. His latest performance is a long letter on the public school question. As Mr. GERRIT SMITH, in his abounding benevolence, evidently thinks that nobody ought to be thwarted in his or her moderate desires, it is not surprising to learn that for the last twenty or thirty years—he is himself not quite sure about the number—he has been greatly dissatisfied with the American school system. The cause of his dissatisfaction, no doubt, lies wholly apart from any and all the reasons assigned in his letter, and would on inquiry be found in the fact that twenty or thirty years ago the Romanists of New York, under the leadership of Bishop HUGHES, first began to complain of the oppression inflicted upon them by the schools, and to demand for their own use a share of the school fund. The dissatisfaction of a portion of his fellow citizens was a sufficient reason why Mr. SMITH should be dissatisfied, too, and he therefore "began to speak and write upon the radical evils of our common school system." As Romanist pains in view of the prosperity of the schools have ever since gone on increasing, it is a mere trait of his own nature Mr. SMITH indicates when he says—"so intense still is my feeling in regard to them that, while life lasts and those evils last, I must continue to speak and write upon them."

It was wholly unnecessary for the "great philanthropist," as he is sometimes called, to set forth his views on the subject of compulsory education. Every one who knows anything of his character can conceive with what disgust, or even horror, he must regard a scheme which proposes to force ignorant or negligent parents to do their duty by their children. In imagination the good man hears the vociferous protests of indignant fathers and mothers and the not less vociferous complaints of angry boys and girls, and his heart already glows with generous wrath at the atrocious tyranny. And in a Republic, too! In Prussia such an outrage upon liberty may be only consistent. There despotic power owns and in all ways and in all respects moulds, or tries to mould, the people to its will, but "the highest aim in a republic is the largest freedom of the people."

As to compulsory education we may admit the doubtful expediency of the policy while the intellectual and moral condition of the people are such as to interpose difficulties in the way of the execution of the law. But it is undoubtedly the duty of every citizen to oppose and expose the shallow and mischievous sentimentalism of Mr. GERRIT SMITH and his school. It utterly ignores human nature as seen in history and in the living world. One minute it talks about the broadest freedom, civil and religious, as the chief aim in a republic, and the next minute it denounces as the bigots and tyrants all the opponents of a project which rests on the fundamental doctrine that civil liberty is impossible or ruinous for time and eternity without the surrender of religious liberty. Knowing that twenty out of every hundred of the American people above the age of ten years are unable to read and write, and that the illiterate male adults over twenty-one years of age amount to nearly two millions, these sentimentalists yet contend that if the public school system were everywhere abolished, the education of the masses would still be well provided for, indeed better than now.

It is notorious that a large proportion of illiterate parents, even if not indifferent to the education of their children are greatly indisposed to make sacrifices in order to educate them. To very many such parents tuition fees are or seem considerable sums and they are not willingly paid. The poor, like the rich, are also much dependent on what is called "the times," and in hard times their children would certainly be kept away from school either to help their parents or to save expense if the schools were not free. In a word, nothing but free schools can prevent increasing illiteracy in any country, and nothing is more certain than that free institutions cannot be successfully maintained by an illiterate people.

MR. GERRIT SMITH believes that the various religious sects would provide for the education of their own members' children. It is a mere assumption. Some of them might, in their organic character, be zealous in the cause and make ample provision for its wants, but others of them certainly would fail to do so. Then, there are everywhere multitudes who belong to no religious denomination, many of whom would find in the sectarian character of the only schools within their reach a reason for letting their children grow up in ignorance. But, even if all the sects established schools for their own use, they could not be permanently maintained on a footing adequate to the needs of the age and country. Their efficiency would depend upon their pecuniary support, as well as upon the intelligence of the direction, and both these elements, in turn, would be dependent on unstable conditions. Subscriptions would vary in liberality and amount, or might entirely fail, and the positions of teachers and superintendents would be exposed to the same popular caprices and currents which render the pastor's tenure of office so uncertain. Moreover, even supposing these sectarian schools to prosper according to desire, there is good reason to believe that their influence would be far from advantageous to the character of a republican people. Mr. GERRIT SMITH admits the importance of uniformity in the early education of the children of the country and the consequent importance of bringing all races, classes, conditions and faiths into the same school room. This desirable result, however, he would accomplish "not by the power of government but by the power of love." A good illustration of Mr. SMITH'S fantastic theories; as if love were some voluntary and independent agent ready to intervene for the promotion of the desirable end. Nothing could be more hostile to the operation of the principle upon which he relies than the sectarian education which he recommends, and certainly if the American people are ever to become a truly homogeneous nation, living in harmony and animated by a common benevolence, the result will be largely the outcome of the common school system.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The main argument in favor of the new Constitution is that certain persons, including the Editor of this paper, are opposed to it. There has no answer, as yet, been given to the weighty objections urged against it, and we presume there can be none. The weight of argument is all on one side, and that is against the Constitution. It is supposed, however, that the people can be scared into adopting it, by conjuring up the bugaboo of a "ring" interested in its defeat.

We venture to suggest to the friends of the new instrument, that it does not matter who is opposed to its adoption, nor what their motives may be; the question is not, who is for or against it, but is it worthy of adoption? If it is, there are good reasons why it should be voted for; and if it is not, it should be voted down, no matter who is for it or against it. A little argument, and a good deal less personal abuse would add weight to whatever considerations may influence voters in favor of the new instrument. Most certainly, we should say, judging from our knowledge of them, the people of this State are not going to establish radical changes in their fundamental law solely because certain men are opposed to the changes; but if that is to be the rule, shall we not be allowed to appeal to the Republicans of the State to vote it down, because the Democrats are likely to favor it? If such considerations are to prevail, the support of the new Constitution by the Democrats would be the strongest possible argument against it.

We submit to the indiscreet advocates of the new Constitution, therefore, that it will be much better for them, in the long run, to base their support of it on argument, if they have any, and not on appeals to popular passions or prejudice. We shall, when the proper time comes, give good reasons for our opposition to it; and we ask to be met with arguments, and not with personalities.

REMEMBERING that, notwithstanding their courage and patriotism, the military captives of the steamer *Virginius*, recently executed by the Spaniards under circumstances of great cruelty in Cuba were, presumably, engaged in an attempt to violate the laws of the United States and embroil us in trouble with a friendly power, we held, and said, that our government was bound to move slowly and safely, taking no step which had not a solid basis, making no claim not warranted by the testimony and the law, and acting solely in the interest of justice, not revenge. This is our opinion still. Nevertheless we insist—and the reported murder ot the captain, crew and a number of the passengers of the steamer in question, elsewhere mentioned in this paper, intensifies our conviction—that it is the instant and imperative duty of our government to do everthing that can be done, short of the declaration of open hostilities, to teach these Spanish barbarians that there is a point beyond which they dare not go. The execution of their captives was as foul and wicked an outrage on humanity and civilization as ever stained the pages of history. Whether the capture of the vessel was an authorized act or not, is an entirely distinct and separate question, which must not for a moment be suffered to confuse the issue made by this series of brutal and bloody murders. We call for action on the part of the government—swift, stern, and commensurate with the urgency of the case and the spirit of the American people.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Another chance for Democratic editors. Barnum offers a valuable prize to the man who shall send him the biggest lie before next Christmas.

"What a dust we are raising," remarked the ambitious fly, perched on the hub of the wheel. And the Democrats are congratulating themselves in about the same fashion on the victories of the farmers.

A word to over-jubilant Bourbons. Roosters have been known to crow during an eclipse.

The panic has reached Utah. Business men according to the papers, are reducing their number of wives, and getting rid of all such outstanding obligations as fast as possible.

England has been heard from on the subject of Gen. Lew Wallace's novel, "The Fair God." The *Athenæum* says it is one of the greatest historical romances ever written.

The dime is the smallest silver coin now issued by the government. The silver three cent and five cent pieces were abolished by the new law, and none have been coined since April, 1873.

Ex-Mayor Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune*, is writing up the wonderful wealth of England from a material point of view.

One of Bismarck's agents is said to have bought the Vienna *Freie Presse* for $700,000. The wily premier appreciates the power of type-metal as well as that of lead and steel.

Canada is engaged in the work of enlarging the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. It is contended that these canals are at present wholly inadequate to the growing volume of business, and the government has set apart $12,000,000 to enlarge them.

The panic isn't bad in the country, but the autumnal and winter pan-cake is just putting in an appearance, and sturdy youth move and rub uneasily under the influence of the rash-producing buckwheat.

The "decline in values," of which commercial men speak so often, is painfully illustrated in the case of an Illinois man whose wife was killed by a railroad train, and who accepted $35 from the railroad company as full compensation.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* reviews Shakespeare's comedy, "The Merchant of Venice," and pronounces judgment against that dramatic work. Now we shall have no more plays from this rising young author.

Layard found magnifying glasses at Nineveh. A fac-simile of Simm's speculum, unearthed at Pompeii, is now in the Naples museum. Gold was long ago found in the teeth of Egyptian mummies, and quite recently a skeleton has been found at Quito, in which the teeth were fastened to the jaw with gold wire. These discoveries once more show that some of our inventions are only rediscoveries of what was lost.

The literary society of Knox College, Illinois, are making preparations for a grand Inter-State contest between societies from colleges in the North west, which is expected to occur in February. Prizes for proficiency are to be awarded by judges appointed by the Governors of the States represented.

It is said that the State of Sonora, Mexico, has promised to pay Cochise, the noted Arizona Apache chief, handsomely, if he will keep his Indians from murdering and robbing its citizens. This, if true, is "beating" our government at its own game.

Amid the heat and unreason of the bitterest municipal election ever known in Chicago annals, there was one officer, who had established such claims upon the confidence and respect of his townsmen that his name was found on all the tickets in the field, and not a vote was cast against him at the polls. He was the County Judge.

A locomotive that is possessed of a devil is the sensation at South Manchester, Connecticut. Some say that it is the ghost of a fireman whom a former engineer wickedly thrust into the firebox to be consumed, and others talk of men run over by the engine now returned in spirit to frisk around the wheels that crushed them.

The "Old South" church at Boston has been sold, and another year will doubtless see the historic building torn down and replaced by a large block, where the descendants of the patriots of '76 will do a prosperous business in the sale of codfish.

The decreased demand for coal, owing to the stoppage of mills and factories every where, renders it certain that it will be a cheap commodity this winter.

Both in Illinois and Nebraska, movements are on foot among farmers to plant and cultivate forest trees. And none too soon.

The reputations of Cincinnati editors have grown to be so bad, taking the account they mutually give of each other, that what they say of other people is of no consequence.

Japanese iron can now be delivered on the New York docks at a lower figure than English; and tobacco is rapidly supplanting rice in the Japanese fields as a staple crop.

One good thing which the Grangers propose to do is to teach farmers how to take care of their agricultural implements. A majority of Western farmers, it is said, leave their high cost machines uncovered over winter.

Between October 1st and November 8th over ten million dollars in coin and bullion have been shipped from England to the United States to meet the movements of "Exchange."

The landlords of the country do not yet understand how a large and profitable custom might be developed out of people who do not now travel, because of its expensiveness, but would do so oftener if their purses and comforts were more frequently consulted.

Mohammedanism is intellectually progressive in India, if it is hopelessly stagnant in Turkey. A number of wealthy gentlemen professing islamism are about establishing at Calcutta a university modeled after the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge.

An agreeable change from the numerous Polar exploring expeditions will be the recital of the labors of the German party of seekers after geographical and topographical knowledge in the vast sandy wastes of the Libyan desert.

In the Boston burnt district, the risks from fire are thirty per cent. less than they were upon that district before the great fire. There is said to be no business district in America with so large a proportion of buildings so comparatively safe against fires as are those upon that district.

No financial crisis ever happened that was not seized upon by the minority, and used as an argument for the overthrow of the party in power.

Fort Kearney, in Nebraska, is to be dismantled, by order of the War Department, and will no longer be a geographical landmark of the Western frontier. It was established in 1847.

In Kansas the discovery of fraudulent county bonds has again been reported—this time in Lyon county. They purport to be part of some $200,000 of bonds issued by the county in aid of the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railway.

A canal boat to run by air has been invented by a New England mechanic. The machinery consists of a small upright engine of about six horse power, a fan and two cylindrical air compressers. The engine runs the fan, and also works the valves of the air compressers, from which air is forced through a pipe to the bottom of the boat by the admission of steam at the top. The bottom of the boat under the stern has an inclination of about thirty-five degrees, the inclination beginning twenty-five feet form the stern. The air is let out at the bottom of the boat at the base of this incline through a valve which keeps the water coming in, and as it naturally seeks the surface in a straight line it rushes along up this incline, and thus pushes the boat ahead, or really the boat slides along on the air. The force thus obtained is equal to twenty-six horse power, and is calculated to propel a loaded canal boat going at the rate of five or six miles an hour.

THERE.

Do any hearts ache there, beyond the peaceful river?
Do fond souls wait, with longing in their eyes,
For those who come not—will not come forever,—
For some wild hope whose dawn will never rise?

Do any love there still, beyond the silent river,
The ones they loved in vain this side its flow?
Does the old pain make their heart strings ache and quiver?—
I shall go home, some day; go home and know.

The hill tops are bright there, beyond the shining river,
And the long, glad day, it never turns to night;—
They must be blest, indeed, to bear the light forever:
Grief longs for darkness to hide its tears from sight.

Are tears turned to smiling, beyond the blessed river,
And mortal pain and passion drowned in its flow?—
Then all we, who sit on its hither bank and shiver,
Let us rejoice—we shall go home and know.

PERSONAL.

Edmund C. Stedman, as is well known, is a broker, as well as a poet, and when one of his Broad street friends said to him the other day, "What can I buy that won't go down on my hands," the reply was: "Buy the new and complete edition of Stedman's poetical works."

The monument to Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, one of the first martyrs of the war, arrived at Mechanicsville, N. Y., on Saturday, and will be immediately erected. The season is now so far advanced, and the weather so unsuitable for open air exercises, that it has been suggested that the ceremonies be deferred till the anniversary of Colonel Ellsworth's birthday, in May next.

It seems that Young Prob, and the Secretary of War are having a little unpleasantness, which necessarily is having its effect on the weather. Young Prob, is a colonel with brevet, but has, in spite of hints, been in the habit of signing his weather reports as brigadier general. Secretary Belknap has told him not to do this any more, and as the reports are now signed brigadier general brevet assigned, a row may be expected.

An Ohio couple, recently divorced, were walking out of the Court room together, chatting about their separation, when the old lady, suddenly, as if having forgotten something, said: "I say, old man, can't you treat to the beer?" "Of course, answered the liberated lord of creation, and off they jogged together, to wash away the memory of the past in a glass of lager beer.

A complicated matrimonial difficulty, which has lately arisen, is thus described by the Oswego *Palladium*: "About the year 1827 Sally Lamoother married Ezra Miles, of Clay. After the wedding Miles enlisted in the army, and was absent sixteen years. In the interval she married Mr. Knights and left for Illinois. During the California gold fever Knights left Mrs. K. and went to that region, and did not appear again till last Monday. Previous to Knights' wedding, Mr. Johnson took this lady to be his wife, but deserted her. The last man to marry the woman was Curtis Munger, who had a claim upon her devotion and services of six years' standing. But last Monday, at Phœnix, Oswego county, Knights put in an appearance and accidentally came across his wife. Knights knew her, and she recognized him after careful examination. He put in his claim for Mrs. Miles, or Mrs. Johnson, or Mrs. Munger, or Mrs. Knights, and the question now is, which of the three is the lawful wife? Munger asserted that he would not pay over 60c. for the staple landed in the States. Such is the enormous demands for worsted woods the world over, that everywhere in Europe and America they are bringing prices in proportion to fine clothing grades. It is a pity our farmers cannot get some of these Canadian sheep and cross them with our Saxony, so as to give us a good one-fourth wool.

Medical Bubbles.

Columns would be required to enumerate the medical bubbles that have risen to the surface and burst since Hostetter's Stomach Bitters became the standard tonic of the Western Hemisphere. Boasts the most extravagant, fabrications the most preposterous, cant the most sickening, have in turn been employed to bolster up the worthless preparations that have from time to time been introduced, in the hope of dividing the field with that famous vegetable remedy. Signal failure has been the lot of each and all. The reputation of the Bitters as a preventive of epidemics, a stomachic, an invigorant, a general restorative, and a specidic for indigestion, bilious affections, rheumatism, nervous debility, constitutional weakness, paroxysmal fevers, and all complaints to which the more sensitive sex are exclusively liable, is established upon the sound basis of more than twenty years' experience, and can no more be shaken by the clap-trap nostrums of unscientific pretenders than the everlasting hills by the winds that rustle through their dedles.

Talk to Wool Growers.

The New York *Economist*, gives a few hints in the following extract from a lengthy article, which wool growers will do well to give candid consideration.

It is true it takes time to rise lambs and increase flocks of sheep. As yet there has not been much increase in the production of the staple in our Northern or Western States, but what is lacking in quantity, is to some extent made up in quality, for our markets now present lines of fancy wools from Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, which are equal to any wools grown the world over. The superfine fancy clips from Western Virginia are particularly choice, and will bear close comparison with the finest Austrian Silesian and Australian. These wools will command fancy prices at any time, no matter how stringent money may be, or they are always wanted for opera flannels, fine lace dress-ins, or ladies' worsted dress goods, or braids, and yet we fear enough of these grades will never be grown in the States to supply the constantly increasing wants of our manufacturers. The demand for combing wools continues very active—in fact it is urgent, until now prices have risen especially for Merinos. From a letter written by a well known firm in Hamilton, dated 3d instant, we are enabled to make the following extract.

"Combing wool cannot be got in any quantities at present. The country has been scoured all around for manufacturers in your State, and as high as forty-four cents gold has been paid, and the prospect is it will go somewhat higher. We estimate the clip at 11 million pounds.

This sounds like high talk. But wait. Before the ink is yet dry on the paper we write upon, we have advices still more astonishing, with fabric 66c. gold for Canadian combing, and the best article is now held at a half a dollar gold. This would carry the price beyond Sac. currency, and yet it is not a fortnight since Mr. Wainwright asserted he would not pay over 60c. for the staple landed in the States. Such is the enormous demands for worsted woods the world over, that everywhere in Europe and America they are bringing prices in proportion to fine clothing grades. It is a pity our farmers cannot get some of these Canadian sheep and cross them with our Saxony, so as to give us a good one-fourth wool.

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Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is made semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Solomon, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

No. 110 Market St
The attention of Wholesale Buyers is respectfully invited to our
Stock of Domestic
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
Fancy Goods and Trimmings,
All of which we offer at Eastern Prices.
C. Yeager & Co.

JAMES GALLAGHER,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 10 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,
Has just received a large and well selected Stock of
FALL and WINTER CLOTHS
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &C.,
Of the best goods and latest styles. The Cutting Department is under the charge of Mr. C. A. MUHLANBR NG, who has been connected with this house for many years.

NOTICE.
DR. L. J. KAHN
Requests all patients to address to his permanent office,
29 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,
Where he may be consulted either personally or by correspondence on all cases of Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood through early indiscretion, and Venereal Diseases.
JUST PUBLISHED—NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, a Series of Lectures as delivered by Dr. Kahn at his Grand Anatomical Museum, 618 Broadway. Mailed, post paid, free for 25 cents. Address
DR. KAHN,
29 Fifth avenue, New York.

DRY GOODS.
McKEE'S
Panic Sale
OF
DRY GOODS,
COMMENCING
Thursday, November 13th.
THIS SALE FOR
CASH ONLY!
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street,
BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.
FALL SEASON,
1873.
Joseph Horne & Co.
MARKET STREET,
Have now Open,
The largest and most complete Assortment, represented to the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:
Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.
Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79
Market Street.

THE NEW IMPROVED
Remington Sewing Machine
AWARDED
The "Medal for Progress,"
AT VIENNA, 1873,
The HIGHEST ORDER of "MEDAL" Awarded at the Exposition.
No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Price.
A FEW GOOD REASONS:
1.—A *New Invention*, THOROUGHLY TESTED, and secured by Letters Patent.
2.—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, on *all kinds of goods.*
3.—RUNS LIGHT, SMOOTH, NOISELESS and RAPID—*best combination of qualities.*
4.—DURABLE—*Runs for years* without Repairs.
5.—*Will do all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in a superior manner.
6.—Is *Most Easily Managed* by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.
7.—DESIGN *Simple, Ingenious, Elegant.* Forming the stitch *without* the use of the Vibrating Shuttle, Rotary Hook or Lever Arms. Has the *Automatic Drop Feed*, which *increases uniformity of length of stitch at any speed.* Has our new *Thread Controller*, which allows easy movement of needle bar and prevents *kinking* of thread.
8.—CONSTRUCTION *most careful* and FINISHED. It is manufactured by the *most skilful* and *experienced mechanics* at the celebrated REMINGTON ARMORY, Ilion, N. Y.
Address
CARSON BROS.,
49 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
FOR AGENCIES. TTHs
FALL STYLES
SILK HATS!
Broadway and Trade Styles.
Fur, Cassimere and Wool
HATS.
SILK, CLOTH AND FUR
CAPS.
Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.
P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.
Mosquito Bars,
LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEDS,
METROPOLITAN SPRING BEDS.
Upholstering of all Kinds.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every Class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Agents, 227 South Front St., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists.
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DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE.
PRICES FOR THE TIMES
AT $1 60,
CHENEY BROS'.
Best Black American Silks,
An Extraordinary Bargain.
AT $3 00,
TRIMMED FELT SUITS,
Not more than half their value.
AT $1 25,
Sewing Machines,
THE "LITTLE NELL."
A marvel of mechanism and cheapness.
At 31 1-2c and 50c,
CASSIMERES,
For Men's and Boys' Wear, at bargains for the times; also high and low priced goods equally as cheap.
Shawls, Shawls, Shawls,
Of all kinds, cheap in proportion.
BLANKETS,
Coverlets Quilts, Comf'tables
Especial attention invited to this, as we have a very Large Stock at very Low Prices.
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny
GREAT SALE
OF
Black Alpacas!
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
Prices to Suit the Times.
The Best Bargain of the Season.
Having purchased the entire Importation of one of the best makes of Black Alpacas in the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing Bargains:
BEST MOHAIR ALPACAS
The 50c quality - at 35c.
The 65c quality - at 50c.
The 75c quality - at 60c.
The 87c quality - at 65c.
The $1 00 quality - at 75c.
This is a two-fold reduction. We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will Sell as Good an Alpaca for 35c as can be bought elsewhere for 50c; as good an Alpaca for 50c as can be bought elsewhere for 65c; and so on through the list.
We have nearly 50,000 Yards of the Goods, and we are determined to put them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.
A. W. ERWIN & Co
Nos. 172 and 174
Federal St, Allegheny,
AND
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.
CARPETS.
THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.
to Cash Buyers OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL
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IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
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CARPETS!
The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.
A CHOICE LINE OF
DRUGGETS,
By the Piece or in Patterns.
A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.
The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING,
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P
AGENTS WANTED
TO SELL THE
LITTLE DETECTIVE!
A useful article for seeing what is going on without looking directly at it.
POLICEMEN
Use them thus: They stand around the corner close to the building, and direct their attention up the street through the Little Detective. From a chamber window they can
OBSERVE WHAT IS GOING ON
In the house opposite. For observing the movements in Street Cars, Churches, Theatres, &c.,
Of any person or persons you may wish to. Merchants can see their clerks' movements in any part of the store.
FOR SALE AT
Arizona Diamond Store
PITTSBURGH.
4*
JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL R. WATSON.
Phoenix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,
Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager

Fairbanks Standard
SCALES,
Of all k Be careful to buy only
No genuine.
Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawer, &c.
Scales Repaired promptly.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
TTHs

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE.
PRICES FOR THE TIMES
IN
Millinery Goods
Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Plumes, Pompons, Wings, Tips, Bonnet and Sash Ribbons and Real Ostrich Tips.
TRIMMINGS,
Of all kinds. Real and Imitation
HAIRGOODS
NOTIONS.
Hosiery and Gloves for Ladies, Gents and Children; Blue, Mixed and Fancy Yarns and Zephyrs. Also Flannel Hoods and Jackets, Infants' Caps, Hoods, Sacques and Cloaks.
Fancy Goods.
A Fresh Stock of Fancy Goods, Toys and Housekeeping Articles.
UNDERWEAR
For

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,
BANKERS,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 12, 1873.

The suspensions of the last two days have had much less of an injurious influence on the money market than might have been anticipated from the doleful prognostications of he would be wiseacres. The flurry being now n a great measure past, we may briefly sum up he volume of disaster as follows, and it will be acknowledged by our readers to be far less than might have been looked for, from the xtent of the excitement recently prevalent.

First. The McVay suspension, to which we have before alluded. This firm promise a tatement on Friday which shall exhibit a andsome surplus over their liabilities.

Second. The Duquesne Savings bank, which nstitution it is asserted has assets which, while not immediately available, will yet be n excess of the indebtedness, nearly or quite, fty per cent.

Third, The Savings and Deposit bank of last Liberty. A meeting of the stockholders f this was held on Tuesday evening and the ollowing statement was presented, which hows a surplus of over twenty per cent.:

ASSETS.	
ortgages	$ 67,104 12
ills receivable	129,256 31
ash	18,480 79
ue from banks and bankers	22,186 26
amps	29 12
	$236,047 09

LIABILITIES.	
ransient deposits	$ 88,412 18
ime deposits	99,305 22 197,647 40
Surplus over liabilities	$ 38,429 69

The shareholders have likewise made an ssessment of twenty-five per cent. upon their ock payable in cash, to be distributed *pro rata* o the depositors on and after the 1st prox. no, together with the remainder of the cash n hand or collateral in before that time, with e promise to make similar distributions every three months until all debts are paid in ull with interest.

Fourth. The suspension of the private banking house of Thos. Mellon & Sons, Pittsburgh, hich took place this morning. From the well known wealth of this concern, no fears eed be entertained by the depositors that all abilities will not be met in full. Indeed we e aware of 90 per cent. having been refused, hen offered for certified claims to-day. A eeting of the creditors will be called as soon s practicable, when a proposition will probaly be made for the payment of a large cash dividend forthwith, and a reasonable extenon asked for the balance, with interest.

Fifth. The Mechanics Savings bank. This nk has effected a temporary reorganization, ith Henry A. Weaver Esq., President *pro m.* A statement of the affairs is preparing nd will be offered in a few days. There is me talk of a consolidation of the Mechanics avings bank, with another institution in the ty, which, if effected, will have the result of storing confidence and amply securing every epositor.

Other than these mentioned every banking ouse in the city is at present conducting its usiness as usual and no apprehensions of ilure are admitted in any quarter, the anagers of each asserting their full ability to eet every demand.

The following are the quotations for governent and State bonds received by wire from ew York to-day:

	Morn.	Noon.	Evening.
s, coupons	111¾	111¾	111¾
	112¾	112¾	112¾
62	106½	106½	106½
54	106½	107½	106½
65	107	107½	107½
s, new	110	110	110
67	111¾	111¾	111¾
68	110¾	110¾	110¾
68	105	105	105
68, coupons	105½	105	105
urrency 6s	105¾	109	109
w 5s	105¾	106	106¾
STATE BONDS			
tnessees, old	65¼	65	65¾
nnessees, new	65	65¾	65¾
uth Carolinas, July	105¾	105¾	105¾
uth Carolinas, old			
issouri 6s	85	85¾	85¾

—The following table shows the prices of illway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sesons of the New York Stock Exchange during e day, furnished by Gilmore, Whitney, Esq., rner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

November 12, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
nton	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
estern Union Tele'h	84½	85	85¼	84¾
cksilver				
ific Mail	30	30¼	30¼	30¼
lena Express				
lls-Fargo Express				
nerican Express				
ited States Express				
w York Central	94½	95¾	94¾	94¾
	87¾	88¼	87¾	87¾
cago and Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
chigan Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
chigan Southern	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
inois Central	99	99	99	99
veland & Pittsburgh	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
icago & Northwestern	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
o Preferred	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
ck Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
	94	94	94	94
Paul preferred	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Preferred	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Wayne				
and Mississippi	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
ion Pacific	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
ion Pacific, 1st Pref'd	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
ion Pacific, 2d Pref'd	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
stern Union	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
w Jersey Central	88	88	88	88

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, rnish the following report of active Stocks the Philadelphia Board:

nna. Central	42¾	Lehigh Valley	54¾
ading	50	Alleg'y Valley 7-30s	80
ited States	112¾	Central Trans	35¾
Creek	15	Empire Trans	43
nn. Scrip	90		

TTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, November 12, 1873. }

Cattle.

he receipts of cattle this week were, during the t part of it, a little heavy of through and but fair way, or cattle intended for sale at this point. ce then the run is but what can be called a modte one. The quality of the offerings, as usual, mmon. It is said there are less good cattle on e than at any time for a month. Many dealers m to think the cause is that the good stock is in session of farmers of ample means who are able hold them and at present are unwilling to sell, ecting the prices offered as too low. They hold t those who have common cattle see no money, hem by holding on and are running them off, rring a worse condition ahead. Dealers from the t all came here wondering about the bad te of their markets, and this is particularly so those from New York who say the cattle market re on Monday last was the worst experienced for years. The attendance of buyers from the coun- hardly so large as usual, and all inclined to purse at lower rates. Common cattle are selling y low, and it may be said other grades in proporn. As yet nothing has been sold over $5 25 per dred lbs, and many of the drovers regard it as an side price. On the whole trade is unsatisfactory. a good deal of grumbling is heard from both ers and sellers. Following are about the prices which the different grades are selling:

xtra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, 5; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 00; ne 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth $4 50 to $5; 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $3 75 to $4 00; 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $3 25 to $3 50; mon $2 75 to $3 00.

Hogs.

he run of hogs during the first part of the k heavy, but now inclined light. Under the inence of lighter arrivals trade is more active and es a shade higher, say from 5 to 10c per 100 lbs. de closes firm at the following figures:

or extra Philadelphia, $4 10; prime Philadelphia 0 to $4 00; prime Yorkers, $3 50 to $3 75.

Sheep.

he run of sheep moderate, market bad and buytaking hold sparingly. But few good sheep ofng, and what are find a more ready sale than mon grades, which seem hard to sell at any e. Following are about the figures current:

xtra, $4 75; prime, $4 50; fair, $4 00 to $4 25; mon, $3 00 to $3 50.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

ovember 11.—The first week of the year has been marked by any especial feature. The marhas been quiet and dull, with light receipts and rings. The new crop is moving slow and very e has yet been received, and that of a very inor quality. There has not been any material nge in prices since our last weekly report. We te as follows:

	Light.	Heavy.
s, common	$ 5 00@ 5 50	$ 6 00@ 6 50
s, good	6 00@ 6 50	6 50@ 7 50
s, common	8 00@ 8 50	8 00@ 9 00
f, medium	8 50@ 9 50	9 00@12 00
f, good	10 00@11 00	10 00@12 00
f, fine	11 00@12 00	12 00@14 00
ht wrappers, medium		
	15 00@20 00	@
ht wrappers, good		
nd fine to choice	25 00@75 00	@
ippings and trash		1 00@ 2 75
tory trash		3 50@ 4 75

CUTTING SORTS.

s, common	$ 7 00@ 7 00	@
s, good	7 00@ 8 00	@
s, extra coddy	8 00@10 00	@
f, common	8 00@10 00	@
f, medium	12 00@15 00	@
f, good	17 00@22 00	@
f, choice	25 00@30 00	@

he following table shows the sales at the wareses for the week, month and year:

Warehouses.	Week.	Month and Year.
arville	43	43
sett	27	33
mers	13	13
ne	13	13
ntz	11	11
bang	39	39
th street	33	33
tucky Association	27	27
Totals	198	216
year	325	325

he market to-day was quiet, with sales at two ehouses of 26 hhds, as follows:

ER PICKET HOUSE—Sold 16 hhds smoking lugs at 5 to 6c.

ER BOONE HOUSE—Sold 10 hhds: 6 hhds Brecknge county leaf at $10 25, 5, 6 00, 7, 7 00 and hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $6 20, 6, 6 25.—*Commercial.*

Oswego Market.

SWEGO, November 12.—Wheat dull: No 1 Mi- $1 40. Corn dull at 56c. Barley quiet. Bay ow $1 70.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, November 12, 1873. }

To-day the weather was very disagreeable and unfavoring to canvas buyers to purchase in large lots. In some lines of business trade was quite brisk during a portion of the day, but in the afternoon the demand fell off a little, and the prices closed weak at quotations given below.

The following prices are both wholesale and retail, and buyers and sellers can govern themselves accordingly.

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

Apples, bbls	243	Bacon, pcs	3,858
Potatoes, sush	6,350	Flour, bbls	1,688
Butter, pkgs	28		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	1,749	10,236	1,736
Apples, bbls	1,846	4,278	5,124
Cheese, kgs	1,694	1,507	3,131
Corn, sks	6,582	3,977	10,559
Wheat, sks	3,543	6,883	10,426
Barley, sks	4,036	3,487	7,523
Rye, sks	3,189	2,705	5,894
Oats, sks	17,251	21,774	38,973
Butter, pkgs	198	161	359
Bacon, pieces	52	11,270	15,596
Bacon, tierces	2,316	20	72
Potatoes, bush	10,480	13,851	25,326

ALES—Prices unchanged. We quote X, $9; XX, $10; porter, $10; India ale $11@ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins or 22 gals, $26 75@31; bbls, 44 gallons, $42 50@44; hhds, 60 gallons, $62 50@65; in cases, bottled, $2 75; Guinness and Youngers stout, $3 75; Canford & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 @ doz; Caswells, Hazard & Co's ginger ale, $1 75 per doz.

ASHES—Prices unchanged; trade light; we quote: Soda ash, common, 4½@5c; refined, 5½@6c; bicarbonate, 4½@5c; caustic, 6c; pot ash, 9c; pearl ash, 10c; black lead, 4½@5c.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply is large with the demand light, and sales at 60@65c @ bushel.

BEANS—Supply large and demand light. We can quote prime navy at $2 50@2 75 @ bushel and medium $2 50@2 75 @ bushel, according to quality and purchasing in lots.

BEESWAX BAKING POWDER—There is a good trade to report, and prices remain unchanged as follows: ½ lb cans $1 @ doz; ¼ lb cans $2; ½ lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5; 2½ lb cans $26; 10 lb wooden boxes 40c @ lb.

BROOMS—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 6 X @ $4 50 @ doz; No. 5, $3 25 @ doz; No. 4, $3 @ doz; No. 3, $2 50 @ doz; No. 2, $2 25 @ doz; No. 1 $1 75 @ doz; No. 1 Shaker, $4 50 @ doz; No. 2 Shakers, $3 @ doz.

BROOM CORN—There is not an active demand to report. The supply is not large but fully up to the wants of buyers. We quote green at 8@9c; green hurl low; red up 4c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Retail dealers report to the jobbers that as yet there is not much demand. The wholesale dealers are quoting it at 4c@4½ @ lb.

BACON—We quote: Hams, extra sugar cured, @ lb, 13c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, @ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, @ lb, 11½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, @ lb, 10½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, @ doz, $6 00; bacon —shoulders, @ lb, 8½c; rib sides, @ lb, 8½c; short rib sides, @ lb, 9c; clear sides, @ lb, 9½c. Mess pork, @ bbl, $15 00. Lard—prime leaf, in tierces, @ lb, 9c; refined for summer use, in tierces, @ lb, 9½c; refined for summer use, in kegs, 10c; refined, for summer use, in buckets, @ lb, 10c; refined in 3 lb caddies, @ lb, 12c; refined in 5 lb caddies, @ lb, 11½c; refined in 3 lb pails, @ lb, 11¾c; refined in 6 lb pails, @ lb, 12½c. Ham sausage, @ lb, 10c.

BUTTER—In large quantities the demand for the better grades is small and prices nominal for sale. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Choice roll at 25@26c @ lb; choice in tubs and kegs 22@23c @ lb by the single tub. Good packed butter 20@22c @ lb, and medium at 18@19c @ lb.

CARBOLIC OIL—In a jobbing way prices have declined while the demand is light. Salesmen mate by car load lots at the works at 12½@13c per gallon. In a small way from store the usual advance is obtained.

CHEESE—The market to-day in a jobbing war had a downward tendency, although prices remain unchanged. This however, is the fault of the pinners, as they would doubtless be willing to make a decithe were it not for the fact that the dairymen are unwilling to make any concessions in the quote: New York Nutmeg, 11c @ lb; Young America, 12c; prime New York factory, 12c; prime Ohio factory in round lots, at 13½@14c for August make, and 14½@14½c for September make; in a jobbing way from store, 15c; inquiry for farm dairy, Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 11@12c @ lb each.

CANNED GOODS—Our previous quotations remain unchanged. There is a very fair trade to report, but dealers feel disposed to anticipate large orders for the present. We quote: 2 lbs blackberries, @ dozen, $2 25; 2 lbs white cherries, @ do; 2 lbs red cherries, @ do; 2 lbs green gages, $3 75; 2 lbs peaches, $2 50; 2 lbs peaches, $3 40; 2½ lbs California pears, $3 00; 2 lbs egg plums, $3 75; 2 lbs Damson plums, $2 50; 2 lbs pineapples, $2 75; 2 lbs quinces, $3 25; 2 lbs strawberries, $2 50; 2 lbs raspberries, $3 50; 2 lbs lima beans, $3 00; 2 lbs string beans, $2 00; 2 lbs Winslow's corn, $3 00; 2 lbs sugar corn, $2 75; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 lbs green peas, $3 00; 2 lbs succotash, $3 00; 3 lbs tomatoes, $2 50; 2 lbs pumpkins, $1 75; 2 lbs California asparagus, $3 25; 2 lbs California salmon, $3 50; 1 lb spiced salmon, $7 00; 1 lb fresh lobsters, $2 25; 1 lb fresh lobsters, $3 75; 1 lb Cove oysters, $1 25@1 50; 2 lbs Cove oysters, $2 00@2 20; 1 lb spiced oysters, $1 75; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $2 75; tomato catsup, pints, $1 50; tomato catsup, pints, $2 25; Halford sauce, pints, $2 50; Halford sauce, ½ pints, $2 00; Worcestershire sauce, pints, $2 50; Canford & Cochrane's French mustard, $2 50; Colman's & D. S. P. $2 10; Colman's do, $3 75; Colman's 1 doz, $7 50; 4 and 6 lb do, 42c; 10 lb do, 40c; in large 25c. *Pickles*—Medium, bbls, $10; medium half bbls $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $5 00; pints, pint of mixed, @ doz, $1 50; quarts, pints or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, pints, $2 75; gallons, pints, $3; Rockport pickles mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $5 50; English chow chow, quarts, $6 00; English mixed pickles, pints, $5 50; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 00; English cauliflower, pints, $3 50; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 00; English picalili, pints, $5 50; English picalili, quarts, $6 00; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English nasturtium, $2 75; Rogriel gherkins, quarts, $6 50; English Mofussil pickles, pints, $4 50

CRACKERS—Prices unchanged for staple grades. There is fair very good demand at present, and we quote as follows: Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crackers, 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7c @ lb.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8@8½c for prime. Dark lard, for lard oil, 7c @ lb.

CURRENTS—Have undergone no change in prices, and we continue to quote as follows: Heeson's Phoenix @ 25@2 50; Louisville @ $2 50; Rosendale, $4 @ 50; White Rose, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Trade in this article is reported as moderate, and we can quote sales at $3 @ case of 4 6-oz packages.

CORN MEAL—Trade rules quiet, with reported sales at $20 @ ton. If the meal is bolted, $1 60 @ 100 lbs is obtained from the store.

CYDER—There was more inquiry to-day for new cider than there was during last week. The stock now coming in seems to be made from better apples. We can quote it at $5 @@@5 50 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—We have no change to note in prices; the market supply is in excess of the demand, and we can quote sliced apples at 4@5c per lb, and 1@1½c per lb for dried peaches.

EGGS—Are in better supply, both fresh and pickled, while the demand has fallen off. We can quote fresh at 25@26c per doz, and limed at 23@26c per doz.

FISH—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: Extra No. 1 mess mackerel, $35; No 1 mess mackerel, $30; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $28; No 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $19; No 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No 2 shore mackerel, $17; No 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No 3 mackerel, $11; No 3 mackerel, $10; spit Labrador herring, @ bbl, $9; white fish, @ bbl, $6 50; lake trout, @ half bbl, large Georges codfish, $7 50 @ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 @ 100; red herring, scale 56c @ box; No 1 25c @ box.

FEATHERS—Since our last report we notice a decline in prices and a dull market; prime feathers can be quoted at 28@ 30c @lb; No 2 C, 40@43c as to quality and quality.

FLOUR—During the panic there has been a marked increase in the demand for the leading brands. This, doubtless, has been caused by consumers discarding with other articles of food that are both unnecessary and expensive, and buy flour in their stead, the products of which are more healthy and nutritious. Flours are cheaper this week or 20c per bbl than they were last week, and the grades that are now entering this market are pronounced by good judges to be better than those heretofore brought in. Dealers are endeavoring to sell as near for cash as it is possible for them to do, and it is this that enables many consumers to offer flour in these hard times as low as they now sell at. Our quotations given below are not fancy figures but from actual sales obtained on the books of some of the largest flour houses. Country and city buyers will do well by laying in as much of their winter stocks as possible, as the present supply is not by any means a large one. Prices retain from sales as follows:

State amber wheat	$ 8 25@8 50
State red wheat	7 75@8 00
Fancy St Louis	9 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 50@7 75
Wisconsin Spring wheats	6 50@7 75
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 00@7 25
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

GRAIN—The merchants report a better trade today than was manifested for the past few days, but on the whole business throughout the entire line of grain, was that of extreme dullness. There is a good supply of grain in the market, principally barley, but the buyers are reluctant to take hold unless it is to supply the immediate wants of their customers. Speculation seems to have lost all its charms and dealers report but few sales in round rates. Prices remain nominally unchanged as follows: Red winter wheat, $1 45@1 50; barley, $1 00@1 40; prime white oats, 42@46c; mixed oats, 42@43c; shelled corn, 56@ 58c; ear corn, 56@60c; rye, 75@80c. We lenrned of the following sales to-day by car load lots:

1 car white oats, in elevator
1 car dark mixed oats, on track
1 car light mixed oats, in sacks, on track
1 car yellow shelled corn, on track
1 car mixed ear corn
1 car white shelled corn, on track
1 car yellow shelled corn

During the past week the following grain sales were made in this city by the car lot:

	Corn.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Total.
November 6				2	3
November 7		1	2	1	4
November 8		1	1	1	3
November 10				1	2
November 11		2	1	3	7
November 12		3	2	3	8
Total		4	5	11	29

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	151	Wheat, sacks	1,360
Oats, sacks	2,203	Corn, sacks	1,190
Rye, sacks	151		

GAME—The market is barely supplied with the various lines of game, but notwithstanding this, our quotations remain unchanged. We now quote as follows: Wild turkeys, $1 50@2 00; quails, $2@2 25 @ doz; pheasants, 60@75c @ pair; $4 00 @ dozen; prairie chickens, $3 25@4 00 @ doz; wild ducks 50@75c @ pair; dressed rabbits, 25@40c @ pair; squirrels, $1 00@1 50 @ doz; venison, 15@20c @ lb cold deer, 10@11c @ lb.

GROCERY MARKET—Business throughout the leading houses to-day was remarkably quiet, although we learned there was more firmness in sugars. We learned nothing new in coffees, teas and molasses. There is no change to note either in prices or the demand. We quote:

Sugars—Crushed, 10¼c; granulated, 10¼c; powdered, 10¾c; cut loaf, 11¾c; A, 10¼c; B, 10c; extra C, 9½c; clarified C, 9¾c; Golden C, 9¼c; Frank-lin extra C, 9½c; Franklin C, yellow, 7½c; American extra C, 9c; other grades 7@8½c.

Coffee—Laguayra, 20c; Rio, 20@22c; Rio, good 24c @ lb; Rio, strictly prime, 25c @ lb; Rio, choice, 26c @ lb; Java, 30c @ lb. Roasted—Rio, 25c @ lb; Java, 30c @ lb. Roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 30c @ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 36c @ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson, 60c@$1 10 @ lb; gunpowder, 50c@$1 25 @ lb; Imperial, 50c@$1 00 @ lb; Japan, 55c@$1 00 @ lb; Oolong, 25@85c @ lb; fancy, $1 00 @ lb; souchong, 25@85c @ lb.

Syrups—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@75c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Patna, 8@8¼c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 4, 7c @ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾ @ lb.

Cornlets—Star, 3½c @ lb; genuine, 14c @ lb; mould, 12@12½c @ lb.

HOMINY—Trade rules slow, with little inquiry. The market is well supplied, and we can quote at $5 @ bbl.

HONEY—We can quote the market firm and prices unchanged. Choice clover 40c @ lb; buckwheat 30@32c @ lb.

LARD OIL—We hear of no change to note in the demand or prices, and we can quote winter strained at 90c @ gallon; fall strained 70@75c.

MINCE MEATS—The demand continues light but we have no change to note in prices. We quote at 11c @ lb by the 50 lb pail and 12c @ lb by the tub.

MILL FEED—There is a fair city trade to report, but little doing in heavy round lots. Our previous quotations remain unchanged as follows: Middlings at $18 per ton; from store $1 25@1 50 @ 100 lbs; coarse and corn chops, $1 25@1 40 @ 100 lbs; bran $14@16 @ ton.

NUTS—We can quote hickory nuts $1 25@1 50 @ bushel; black walnuts are dull at $1 25@2 00 @ bbl; peanuts firm at 10@12c @ lb; chestnuts $4 25@4 50 @ bushel.

HAY—There is a very good supply offering, but little sales are made are less and far between. We learned of several car lot sale at $22 50@23 00@20 00 @ ton.

POULTRY—The market was barely supplied, while the demand was nothing to boast of. Prices remain unchanged. Live chickens can be quoted from 40c to 50c @ pair by the coop. Dressed chickens sell from 10c to 12c @ lb as to quality; dressed turkeys, 18@ 20c @ lb; live turkeys, $1 25@1 50; dressed ducks 14@ 15c @ lb.

FEED WHEAT—Is in good demand and grocers sell it readily at $1 50 a cental, less 25 @ cent discount.

RAGS—The market is very flat at 3c for country linen rags; woolen rags 3c @ lb.

SALT—We can quote the market firm, No 1, X, by the car lot $1 80 @ bbl, and $1 90 @ bbl in a retail way.

SAPOLIO—Trade rules well for both kinds on sale, the hand sapolio meeting with good sale every where. By the case of six dozen we can quote it at $6 00, and for the hand sapolio, $5 @ case.

SOAP—Country soap is in good supply, and dealers are holding it at 5@6c @ lb.

TALLOW—Market very quiet at 6½@7c @ lb.

VINEGAR—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 16@18c @ gallon; white wine, 35c @ gallon and charge for packages.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—There was barely enough business transacted in this line to-day that would keep three or four good houses constantly employed throughout the entire day. Many large stocks that have accumulated have, from want of purchasers, become rotten and are now a complete loss to the owners. The leading articles have undergone no material change in prices since our last report. There continues to be a good inquiry for peachblows, and prices rule very firm. We refer our readers to the following list for the ruling quotations:

Potatoes (Irish) per bbl	$ 3 00@3 50
Potatoes (Irish), per bush, by car lot	80@ 85
Potatoes (peachblows), @ bush, by car lot	90@1 00
Potatoes (sweet), Baltimore, per bbl	3 50@4 00
Potatoes (sweet), Jersey, per bbl	5 00@5 50
Apples, choice, per bbl	3 50@3 75
Apples, ordinary, per bbl	2 00@2 50
Grapes, per lb	10@ 15
Pears (Duchess) per box	2 25@2 50
Pears (Bartlette), per box	3 00@3 50
Pears (California), per box	3 50@4 25
Peas, green	1 90@2 00
Onions, silver skins, per bbl	4 25@4 50
Onions, red, per bbl	2 50@3 00
Onions, white per bbl	2 50@3 00
Cranberries, Alexander cultivated, per bbl	15 00
Cranberries, Carey's cultivated, per bbl	8 00@12 00
Cranberries, New Jersey, per bbl	8 00@12 00
Cranberries, per box	4 00
Quinces, per bbl	7 00@8 00

WHISKY—The market here is quiet and unchanged, and we continue according to quantity and purchasers at 92@94c per gallon. Cologne spirits 97c @ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails, $2 40; three hoop do, $2 65; No 3 tubs, $8 25; No 2 do, $9 25; No 1 do, $10 75; Washboards, IXL, $2 50@3 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY — November 12, 1873. }

REMARKS.—We have to report a very dull market and a further decline in prices, with sales at the lowest prices we have ever reported since the discovery of oil. Sales are reported yesterday at 15c per barrel and was offered in this market at 2½c per gallon without finding buyers. The following is all the information we could learn on the subject:

CRUDE.

The market was dull and very much demoralized. We heard of a sale of 1,000 barrels barge oil at 2½c per gallon. Later in the day there were plenty of sellers but no buyers at 2½c per gallon. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls Union pipe	95
1,000 bbls Union pipe	95¾
1,000 bbls, Union pipe	90
1,000 bbls, United pipe	85
1,000 bbls, United pipe	80

For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

There were plenty of sellers yesterday, but no buyers. Prices have further declined and there were offers to sell free on cars at works for Eastern shipment at 10½@10¾c per gallon; New York 11@11½c. The Eastern markets were considerably demoralized with a further decline in prices. Philadelphia spot 14c; offered for December 13¾@14c; New York spot 14c; 1,000 bbls spot at 14c; afterwards offered 13½@13¾c for December.

OIL BARRELS

dull. Prices further declined; city $1 90; country $1 80.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 12.—*The Herald* says: The petroleum market is still on the decline, and buyers appeared to be holding off. On the upper road the market opened at $1 15 and closed nominally at $1 12½ offered. At Oil City the market was stagnant and unquotable. At Parker's Landing there was but little inquiry, and low transactions. At the wells 50c@55c was all that was offered at the close. The home refined market was nominally 6½c in bulk and 12½c in bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, regular	$1 17½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 17½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 15
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 15
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 12½
1,000 bbls Union pipe, Parker's	95
1,000 bbls Union pipe, Parker's	92½
1,000 bbls Union pipe, Parker's	90
1,000 bbls Parker's, United pipe	85
1,000 bbls Parker's, United pipe	80

NEW YORK, November 12, closing 11.—Market very much depressed. Crude in bulk, 5c; 1,000 bbls sold at this price; Refined quiet, 14c offered; 37½c asked; 37½c seller January; rejected 34½c. Crudes quiet. Cases quiet. Philadelphia delivery dull and unchanged; refined, November 13¾@14c; December 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.—Market quiet: S. W. Hay.; crude, 5c; cases, 20c; sales, none; futures, December, 14c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 12.—Market dull at $1 10 @ bbl.

TIDIOUTE, November 12.—Market dull; no sales; 95@96c.

TITUSVILLE, November 12.—Quiet and dull; $1 15 for spot.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 12.—Market quiet at 80@90c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 12.—The market to-day was dull and weak, closing on the upper road at $1 12½ bid, and $1 15 asked. Sales:

5,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 15
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 12½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 12½
1,000 bbls, regular	1 17½
1,000 bbls, spot, Parker's	95
1,000 bbls, spot, Parker's	92½
1,000 bbls, spot, Parker's	90
1,000 bbls, spot, Parker's	85
1,000 bbls, spot, Parker's	80

PARKER'S LANDING, November 12.—Market dull and weak; 80c asked for Fairview, and 90c for Union.

OIL CITY, November 12.—Market weak and dull; nothing doing at $1 10; buyers' option $1 12½; upper road $1 15; Parkers 95@95c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.—Refined 14½c; crude 5c; December 14c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Star O W	297
N W Stevenson	Central O W	791
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	775
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	440
N W Stevenson	Liberty O W	783
T Kidd	Vesta O W	240
T Kidd	American O W	450
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	315
H McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	161
Tack Bros	American O W	483
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	394
H McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	193
Jos Rushnell	Standard O W	376
Hutchinson & Bro	Penn O W	1,000

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, November 11, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F & Co, Phila	725
Warmser, M & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	150
H S A Stewart	A W Wetherill & Co	150
Braun & Wagner	Carson & Cullin, Phila	100
Braun & Wagner	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	1,400
Vesta Oil Works	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	1,300
Total		3,725

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Star O W	98	Central O W	197
Brilliant O W	169	Peerless O W	97
Liberty O W	283	Vesta O W	561
American O W	933	Hutchinson O W	376
Penn O W	388	Standard O W	376
Total			5,902

COAL MARKET.

CINCINNATI.

November 11.—The sales about during the week were light. Rates were set below 10c per bush from river, and 15c for Pittsburgh, and dealers generally refused to pay these rates. The prices delivered to consumers are 15@20c for Cannelton, 17½@20c for Kanawha, 20c for Pittsburgh, and 24c for cannel.

EVANSVILLE.

November 11.—Ingleside, lump, 11c; nut 8c per bush; Green river and Newburg 11c; Washington 15c; nut 10c; Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny 25c, retail; none in the market for wholesale; Buckeye Cannel 20c in round lots; retail rates in proportion.

LOUISVILLE.

November 11.—We quote Pittsburgh at 20c retail and 15c by the large load afloat. Indiana and Peacock Pomeroy at 18c, Kentucky at 17@18c, per bush retail, and anthracite at $9 from the barge.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 12, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, but closed dull with most of the advance lost; No 1 spring $1 at 02 seller February; No 2 spring 95@95½c; closed nominal at 94½c, cash; seller December; closed at 94½c; seller January 97½c; No 3 spring 90@90½c; rejected 84c. Corn opened firm and closed dull at inside prices; No 2 mixed 35½c cash;

CITY MATTERS.

Cuban Volunteers Wanted.

A movement is on foot, it is said, in Allegheny city, to raise a company to engage in a war with Spain. The headquarters of the organization is at the Mazanilla house in the South Diamond. Already a number of volunteers have offered, and the following officers have been chosen: Captain, Jas. Roth; First Lieutenant, Abram McCrea; Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Snyder; Surgeon, Dr. J. W. Jennings.

Oil Still Goes Down.

Crude oil was yesterday sold at Parker's at the very low figure of eighty cents per barrel. The market opened at ninety-five cents, but closed (by the sale of one thousand barrels) at eighty! In this city one thousand barrels were sold at two and five-eighths cents per gallon, and at the close of the market was offered in barges at two and a half cents, without buyers. Refined sold here yesterday at ten and a half and eleven cents per gallon.

Dedication.

On Sabbath morning next "Grace Memorial church" recently erected for the colored brethren of the Presbyterian church on Arthurs street, Eleventh ward, near Centre avenue, will be dedicated and set apart for its sacred uses. The morning services will be at 10½ o'clock, when Rev. Professor Wilson will deliver the dedication sermon. At three o'clock P. M., the Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., will preach, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., a sermon by Rev. S. F. Scovell, D. D. A collection for the purpose of paying off the debt of the church will be taken up at each service. Seats free, all are invited.

Col. Bayne's Record.

The record of District Attorney Bayne, of the business transacted at the September term of the Quarter Sessions shows an unusual large amount of work done, and that a large percentage of the cases tried have resulted in verdicts of conviction. The record is as follows:

	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Felonies	91	32
Misdemeanors	100	29
Total	191	61

Ignored bills, 133; surety cases heard, 76; misdemeanors settled between parties, 118. Total number of cases disposed of 578.

More Bank Suspensions.

There were two more bank suspensions yesterday. The well-known banking house of T. Mellon & Sons and the Mechanics' Savings bank both closed their doors. The Mellons, owing to the suspension of the Savings Deposit bank in East Liberty, in which they are largely interested, and the constant drain upon them since the outbreak of the panic, found it impossible to raise enough upon their assets to meet pressing demands upon them. Their suspension was a matter of necessity in the interest of depositors as well as themselves. There is no doubt but that their creditors will in due time be fully paid.

The Mechanics Savings bank officers promise that an exhibition of their affairs will show favorably for their creditors and that nothing would be lost to depositors if time is given for realization from their assets. This bank has not been doing much business for some time past, and it is about being merged in another corporation.

The Miners' Convention.

The Miners' Protective Association of Western Pennsylvania is called to assemble to-day, in delegate meeting, for the purpose of taking action in regard to the proposed reduction in the cost of mining. The operators on the railroads, through their organization, have reduced the price of coal to consumers one dollar per hundred bushels, and the price of mining eighty cents per hundred bushels, over a three quarter inch screen, on and after the 17th inst. The river operators, at their meeting on Tuesday last, passed a resolution reducing the price of mining and other labor connected therewith, twelve and a half per cent. to take effect on and after the 24th instant. The operators have thus made an official declaration of their intentions, and the miners are called together to-day, in their representative capacity, to determine what course they will pursue in the premises. The leading men do not seek to disguise the fact that circumstances are against them; and that after an almost fruitless strike of four months' duration, they are now face to face with the winter staring them in the face, the prospects for further continuing the struggle are anything but encouraging. They may, therefore, resolve to work at the rates proposed, "for the present," as any action they may now take will not bind them any longer than the first favorable opportunity for "renewing the fight," as they recently expressed it in one of their resolutions. They will only accept the reduction "under compulsion," as it were; and they may not even do that.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Gladiator was repeated last evening. Mr. McCullough giving the same satisfaction as on Tuesday evening. His rendition of [illegible] to have seen. The audiences at the Opera House are very good, both as to size and quality, showing that belief in the highest order of acting is not unappreciated in our community.

It is with pleasure that we announce that Mr. McCullough will appear this evening as Hamlet. If in any character this distinguished tragedian is to display the results of his training by the great Forrest, we may confidently look for Hamlet; and if we may rely on the criticisms of intelligent journals in cities visited by Mr. McCullough, Hamlet is one of his most brilliant specialties. The Washington papers of last week are unanimous in approving of this character, and we append two extracts which are fair samples of the opinions of the press in that city.

The *Chronicle* says: "Edwin Booth may, perhaps, be said to be the best living representative of the character (Hamlet), but we honestly rank Mr. McCullough next to Booth, and this is saying all in his favor."

The *Republican*, referring to the same performance, adds: "The character is such a continuous succession of brilliancies, and all were so perfectly realized that no criticism can be made of the part that would not seem to be the most fulsome praise. Those who witnessed the performance will never forget it, nor regret having seen it."

Academy of Music.

The Academy was well filled last evening. The Sheridan-Mack combination provide an entertainment so varied and so excellent in every part, that it is no wonder that their audiences are large and delighted. Sam Sharpley alone could interest, if not instruct, any promiscuous assemblage for a whole evening with his negro conicalities and the inimitable stump speech. But associated with him are a very large number of talented ladies and gentlemen, who assist in making up an evening's entertainment of much more than ordinary merit. Fred. McAvoy is Irish in every pleasant sense of the word, and he is by no means the least of the attractions of the company. The double trapeze act by La Belle Celeste and Henry Franklin is thrilling to the last degree. Senor Atecco gives a harp solo each evening which is a choice musical treat. In short, the whole performance is of a superior merit, and if a change of programme is announced, so that there will be an excuse for all to attend a second time, and repeat the pleasure of the first visit.

Library Hall.

An entertainment of high intellectual order is offered for this evening at Library Hall, Hon. Tom. Fitch, of Nevada, will deliver the third of the Library Association lectures: subject, "The Coming Empire." Mr. Fitch is endorsed by the press as a finished orator and instructive lecturer, and there can be no doubt of his reception here. The Great Western band will furnish a musical prelude from seven to eight o'clock.

The Great Salvini.

The excitement in regard to the approaching visit of "the greatest of living tragedians" is on the increase. Salvini is undoubtedly the event of the present season. Friday night "David Garrick" will be given, with Salvini as *Sullivan*, and on Saturday evening he will appear as *Othello*. The sale of tickets for a single night will begin at nine o'clock this morning, at Hale's music store, No. 103 Smithfield street.

On the Trail.

Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack and Will Bill are surely coming. The Academy of Music will be the scene of their triumphs during next week, beginning with Monday evening. Buffalo Bill is the only true and original Hon. William Cody, who showed Alexis how buffaloes are killed, and was subsequently sent to the Nebraska Legislature.

Wild Bill has been rendered immortal by Custer's "Life on the Plains," published in the *Galaxy*. His civilized name is J. B. Hickock, and he came into general notoriety as chief scout of Custer's expedition under General Hancock.

Texas Jack is another scout, and said to be no less daring and successful than his companions.

The noted Morlacchi will do the heroine and, of course, captivate the unwary.

THE PROPOSED POSTOFFICE.

Three Entirely New Sites Selected for Condemnation by the Treasury Department—Mr. Mullett Makes a Choice Independently of the Committee.

Hon. R. W. Tayler, the First Controller of the Treasury, and Mr. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Department, have united in recommending to the Secretary of the Treasury the following sites as suitable for condemnation for the new postoffice. First, that bounded by Fourth avenue, Smithfield street, Diamond and Cherry alleys. Second, that bounded by Smithfield street, Seventh avenue, Cherry and Strawberry alleys. Third, that bounded by Sixth avenue, Smithfield street, Strawberry alley and a line drawn parallel to Smithfield and two hundred and sixty feet distant from it in the direction of Wood street. The site first mentioned will be withdrawn from consideration, unless the grades of Fourth avenue and Diamond alley are changed to the satisfaction of the Department. It is stated that no change in the grades of the streets last named is asked or recommended, and that the sites included in the list out of deference to the opinion of a large number of our citizens who are at present in favor of changing those grades, and who believe it will be done independently of any selection of this property for postoffice purposes.

Mr. Mullett, however, has made a selection independently of the Committee, and has reported to the Secretary in favor of the site bounded by Grant street, Diamond alley, Cherry alley and Fourth avenue. This site is not favored by the Committee, as it is believed that the grades of Grant street will be changed, and that the site will be rendered unsuitable for the purpose.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

THE INVESTIGATION ENDED.

Testimony of Controller McGowan --Mayor Blackmore and Mr. Patterson.

The closing session of the Committee appointed to audit the books of the Mayor's office held a meeting last evening and closed up the business. The witnesses examined were, the City Controller, the Mayor and the late Mayor's Clerk Patterson. But one of the three members of the Committee, Mr. Riddell, was present. Mr. McCormick again represented ex-Clerk Patterson.

CONTROLLER MCGOWAN'S TESTIMONY.

The first witness was Controller McGowan, who testified in relation to the examination of the dockets from the Mayor's office. His evidence is as follows: "About the time Mr. Patterson was leaving the Mayor's office he spoke to me in regard to having his accounts examined and seeing that they were straight. The accounts were audited by a clerk in the office under my direction. I cannot state exactly the result. The way I examined the books was, when an account was marked paid on the docket, to trace it out to see if it was carried on to the cash book. Those that were marked committed I did not look to any further, supposing, as a matter of course, that they had been sent to jail or to the workhouse. The clerk reported to me that there was a discrepancy. I cannot remember the amount, but it was between $20 and $30. There was that much marked paid, of which there was no record on the cash book. I called the attention of Mr. Patterson to it, and he fixed it all right by making up the deficiency. Mr. Patterson spoke to me on several occasions in regard to having the books fixed up before he went away. I went to the Court House to see what had been paid on jail receipts. I found there was placed to the credit of the city some $20 or $30 more than was received by the County Collector. I am not certain that I examined the jail receipts at the time Mr. Patterson left, but I did some time after.

To Mr. Riddle—I don't think I ever saw, in looking over the docket, any cases marked "paid by watch." I don't think there were any watches paid into the city treasury. I did not compare the jail receipts with the the commitments disclosed by the watchhouse docket. I just looked to see that the clerk paid in the amount reported to the County Controller. Since the date of the opinion of the City Solicitor, given in February last, to the effect that the Mayor is required to pay in fines and forfeitures monthly, they have only been paid in quarterly. I endeavored to get the money monthly, but could not do it. The law requires monthly reports, and quarterly payments to the Treasurer. That is my understanding of it.

MAYOR BLACKMORE'S TESTIMONY.

Mayor Blackmore was the next witness called for the defense.

Mr. McCormick—During the time Mr. Patterson was clerk under you, do you remember of ever receiving any fines that he did not pay over?

Mayor Blackmore—Mr. Patterson had charge of the books, and is responsible for their correctness, but I frequently saw him enter the fines. I occasionally looked over the books kept by Mr. Coyle before the posting, but not afterward, as I had not time. There was no case ever brought before me that was discharged, unless I had a right to do so. I consulted Mr. Patterson and he consulted me. I do not think any case was discharged when I could get the prosecutor, and never unless I had a perfect right to do so. Charges that were made were sometimes groundless, and then the case was withdrawn.

CONFIDENCE IN PATTERSON.

I had entire confidence in my clerk, Mr. Patterson, through the recommendation of Col. Phillips, Jared M. Brush and a number of other councilmen and business men, who said to me that he was the best Mayor's clerk, had systematized the business, and had made more revenue for the city, than any clerk that ever filled the position, and they urged me, for my own good, and that of the city, to place him in my office. Through those recommendations, I put implicit confidence in him, expecting him to keep my accounts right and render a true account, both in the city and myself. If he has failed to do so, he had entire charge of the books, and I shall not be responsible for any errors and mistakes, but I never saw him do anything wrong. I have not lost my confidence in Mr. Patterson, unless there are omissions and something wrong, but if there is any, the fault it his. I never saw him do anything that would lead me to suppose he was not a man of the strictest integrity. The work of that office, for the last year or so, both for the Mayor and Clerk, has been immense. There may have been some matters overlooked or not attended to properly, but so far as I have been concerned myself, I have given my position all the attention that I possibly could, and endeavored to discharge my duties honestly and as near satisfactorily as my judgment dictated. I had confidence in my officers generally and from the sources they were recommended to me. Mr. Patterson was always prompt and efficient, and did an immense amount of work. There was just one fault I had with Mr. Patterson. I think he was a little [illegible] and allowed too much to outside parties.

Mr. Patterson—I am afraid the Mayor is a little troubled with that himself.

The Mayor—I believe Mr. Patterson was honest and faithful in the affair. Mr. Coyle was sick about two months and a half. His accounts were investigated by Mr. Patterson. I was in New York that time on official business. Mr. Patterson had charge of the clothing account. The duties of the Mayor's office during my term have been so great that it has been impossible for me to watch every case and entry; nor has the clerical force been sufficient.

MR. PATTERSON'S TESTIMONY.

The Mayor having concluded, Mr. Patterson was put upon the stand, and testified, on his own behalf, in regard to the manner in which the books were kept at the watch house, the jail receipts, cases discharged and informations withdrawn. The following is his evidence:

"All the informations taken in the Mayor's office, with the exception of two or three, during my term of office under Mr. Blackmore, were drawn up by myself, when the Mayor was in the city, and sworn to before him. I never administered an oath to a prosecutor in any case, as some former clerks had done. All informations discharged or withdrawn were done at the instance of the Mayor, and not by me, in no case without his instructions. To my knowledge, I have never known the Mayor to compound any felonies in the office. The costs were paid (sometimes they were trusted), since March, 1872, as a general thing, I would call the officer in and pay him two dollars, and three dollars and twenty-five cents to the Mayor. I always accounted to the best of my knowledge for every dollar that came into my possession. I may have committed errors, but not knowingly. I have had a good deal of difficulty under this administration, in regard to persons committed. Mr. Smith, the jailor, for some time had been giving me, sometimes weekly and sometimes fortnightly, a statement of the number of prisoners received at jail. He put the number opposite the docket receipt giving no name. At times I was not able to compare the list with the watch house docket because I had not time. The receipts for prisoners were always left at the watch house, in the captain's hands, and not with me. I requested Mr. Smith to furnish that list. To the best of my knowledge, I accounted to the city for all moneys received by me in every way; but in examining the account of the Riddell Committee, I am satisfied that there were persons committed, from the docket, that never arrived at jail. I cannot tell what became of them. In Mr. Coyle's time, in going over his books, I found the same errors as in mine, but don't think it was his fault. I don't think the Mayor's office can be handled by one clerk, and justice done. In my absence from the city there was a publication made in regard to some accordeons in the Mayor's office. I will state on behalf of the Mayor, and for the prosecutor, and also in regard to the accordeons, and I asked him to take them away, and he told me that he did not want the accordeons at that time. They remained in the safe for some time, and it was my own suggestion to the Mayor that they should be removed as they would get mouldy and spoil. There was a publication that Mr. Chris. Graff got one of them, and I so stated to Mr. Swoope, in a private conversation, but it was an error of my own, for Mr. Graff did not get it, but another person that I do not wish to mention here—not myself though.

To Mr. Riddle—There is a recognizance docket in the office. When a party is arrested and brought in and gives bail, it is sometimes entered on the docket and sometimes not. The Mayor, may say that he knows the party, and let him go without recognizance being entered, and it is none of my business. This course is not followed in felonies. When I went into the Mayor's office I followed the advice of Mr. Coyle in regard to the practice in such cases. Mr. Coyle was my counsel and also acted in the same capacity at the same time for the Mayor and received a salary as such. I never let a prisoner go. They always waited in the office until the Mayor came in and then he made such disposition of them as he pleased.

This concluded the testimony of Mr. Patterson and Mr. Riddell announced that the committee was adjourned *sine die*. He also stated that the report in relation to the investigation that has been so long in progress would be presented at the next meeting of Councils.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MAYOR CALLOW has appointed a colored man as policeman, but it is said that the other members of the force do not take kindly to the brother.

AN IMPOSTOR who gives his name as Harry Lewis, has been arrested and committed by Deputy Mayor Irwin for thirty days to the workhouse. With his hand bandaged up as crippled he was going about in East Liberty.

THE Rev. Dr. Pearson will deliver a lecture in High School hall, under the auspices of the Cochran Literary Society of that institution, on Friday, November 14th, at 1:15 P. M. His subject is "The Philosophy of Happiness." A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all.

MR. T. J. CRAIG yesterday received a dispatch from Petrolia, Butler county, announcing another strike of oil in the third sand at that place. The well is on the Blaney Farm and is owned by the Hazlewood Oil Company. The strike is one of over two hundred barrels per day.

WE have the following statement, furnished of the losses and insurance at the extensive fire which occurred at Limeville, Pa., on Wednesday last: R. P. Miller, store house, $1,200, no insurance; R. P. Miller, Law Library, $1,000, no insurance; C. C. Minnely, boots and shoes, $3,000, insurance $2,000; Gardner Gilliland, harness, $300, no insurance; B. O. Catawba Wine, still. Claret wine, fine grade. All of the above goods we guarantee of a pure vintage, and unsurpassed for quality and flavor. Call at McClarran & McKennan's Drug stores, 98 Market street, and opposite Postoffice.

Stop, Sir!

There is nothing that touches a man's heart sooner than a full stomach—full of good, healthy food. Now, when you want a good meal, there is no better place to get it than at Hollinger's, No. 210 Liberty street.

Queensware. Full Stock.

Buyers will serve their own interests by calling at No. 100 Wood street before purchasing elsewhere. Best goods at fair prices.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.

To Save Time and Trouble

Deposit your money at the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, South Side, where you can draw it without previous notice.

Removal.

Mr. James O'Hanlon, the well known grocer and produce merchant, has removed to No. 66 Federal street, Allegheny, where he will be glad to meet his old customers, and all who wish to purchase choice and select groceries.

Stop, Sir!

There is nothing that touches a man's heart sooner than a well stocked pantry. Now, when you want a good meal, there is no better place to get it than at Hollinger's, No. 210 Liberty street.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is in the vicinity of several METHODIST CHURCHES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

South East Pittsburgh Conference.

The Second Session of this body opened in the M. E. Church in McKeesport, on Monday evening, with an excellent and appropriate sermon by Rev. R. Hamilton, pastor of Centenary M. E. Church of this city, from the text —1st Jno. 3: 2.

Tuesday morning, the Conference proper commenced, with suitable devotional services conducted by Revs. John Coil and A. W. Butts. Rev. L. R. Beacom, Presiding Elder, by virtue of his office took the chair as President. Rev. T. H. Wilkinson, of Connellsville, Pa., was elected Secretary. The Conference membership, clerical and lay, numbers over one hundred, a goodly number being present on first roll call.

Revs. A. W. Butts, R. Hamilton and A. B. Castle, were appointed a Nominating Committee, who subsequently reported the following Standing Committees:

Examine Candidates for License to Preach and for Orders. Revs. M. McK. Garrett, S. W. Davis, H. B. Matthiott.

Examine Candidates for Recommendation for Admission into the Traveling Connection.—Rev. J. Mansell, J. C. Castle, E. B. Griffin.

Maintaining and Church Extension and Local Preachers' Work.—Revs. W. A. Stuart, A. P. Leonard, J. L. Stifley, L. R. Beacom, T. H. Wilkinson and J. J. Moffitt.

State of the Work in the District.—Pastors.

Programme of Next Conference.—Revs. L. R. Beacon, J. Horner, A. B. Castle.

On Sunday Schools.—Revs. J. J. Hays, G. W. Wilkinson, D. J. Davis, and Messrs. C. H. Ewing and J. S. Davies.

Reports of the state of the work were made by several pastors, and also of the condition of Sabbath schools by Superintendents, followed by the examination of the character of local preachers and exhorters. The following local preachers were examined, characters passed and licenses renewed of those not obtained: Inder, Jones, Jenkins, Smith, Farran, Kreps, Stewart, Black, Chamberlain, Newlon (A.), Lakin, Berkey, Matthiott, Sweeney, Davidson, Mews, Newlon (W. E.), King, Younkin, Sherbundy, Feather, Burnworth, Taylor, Silbaugh, Hickling, Windland. Also, the following exhorters' characters were passed and relicensed: Coursin, Reed, Carmack, Reynolds, Coleman, Bellheimer, Ashbaugh, Bowlin, Foltz, Shultz, Goff, McWilliams, Strickler.

Conference reassembled in the afternoon, and was opened with devotional services by Rev. R. Morrow.

F. M. Null was licensed to exhort; J. W. Palmer and G. T. Reynolds to preach, and P. Barnworth and F. King were recommended for Deacon. Orders—L. H. Stewart, J. Chamberlain, E. B. Sweeney and J. B. Taylor, were recommended as suitable persons for admission into the annual Conference.

A number of pastors reported in regard to benevolent contributions, after which a discussion arose concerning the obligations of the pastors to take up all the disciplinary collections, without omission.

In the evening a lecture was delivered, after appropriate devotional services by Rev. E. B. Griffen, by Dr. Joseph Houner, agent of the Methodist Book Concern of this city, upon the subject of "Inspiration and Advanced Thought." The lecture was instructive, able, scholarly and was heard by a large audience. Conference met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and was opened with devotional services by Rev. S. G. Miller. Reports from superintendents of schools and pastors of churches were resumed. The Committee on Sabbath Schools reported, setting forth the work and object of this department, urging the need of early conversions, the desirability of having religious persons as teachers, favoring weekly teachers' meetings for convocation and prayer and preparation of the lesson for the ensuing Sabbath, commending the Berean lessons, urging practical application of lessons, suggesting the holding of Sunday school institutes, and condemning the suspension of Sunday schools in rural districts during the winter season. The question was taken for discussion, "Ought the infant children of persons not members of the Christian Church to be baptised by a minister of the Evangelical Church of Christ?" and opened by Rev. J. S. Stifley, and followed by Revs. R. Hamilton, D. A. McCready, D. J. Morrow, J. J. Hays and A. B. Castle. Most of the speakers spoke in the affirmative.

Conference met at 2 o'clock, and was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. Dr. R. S. Miller, P. E., of North Pittsburgh District, formerly P. E. of this district. After approving the journal, the Committee appointed to prepare a suitable paper on the death of Rev. J. McIntyre made a report, which was unanimously adopted. The Committee on Local Preachers' Work and Missionary and Church Extension reported encouragingly, that many local preachers and exhorters had reported in accordance with the instructions of the District Congress, with resolutions requiring all local preachers and exhorters to report in the same satisfactory manner, lest their licenses maynot be renewed, if the duty is neglected. The report then referred to the special attention to missionary ground and increased pastoral visitation, and recommended pastors to provide work for local preachers and exhorters, by assisting at the regular station and circuit work and unoccupied territory. Local ministers and exhorters were instructed to report all work which they do as licensed lay workers. All visiting ministers and members were requested to participate in the discussions. The question was then up, "How can our quarterly meetings be made a greater power for good to the Church?" Revs. J. Horner, S. Gamer, J. Coil, D. A. McCready, J. Morrow, T. H. Wilkinson, R. Hamilton, A. B. Castle, A. W. Butts and E. Williams, participated. The discussion took a wide range.

The following paper, offered by Revs. D. A. McCready, R. Hamilton and A. B. Castle, was unanimously adopted:

Recognizing the power, influence and importance of the pastors of our Church as an indispensable adjunct of the pulpit and the various channels of church labor, we cheerfully approve every means and occasion to advance the interests and circulation of our paper, *The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate*; therefore,

Resolved, That we will endeavor to advance its interest and increase its circulation to at *least twenty thousand copies*, in our respective charges, and elsewhere, as opportunity may offer, and further, that we will use all diligence to furnish our full quota of the 20,000 copies required to secure the circulation desired.

A resolution was prepared and adopted to promote the interests and increase the sales of the Methodist Hymn Book, which is a book which offers not only all the church publications of the general and Sunday school catalogues, but is prepared to supply theological publications and library books of other denominations, and also office and mercantile stationary of all kinds, at the lowest rates.

Among the visiting Methodist ministers were Revs. R. L. Miller, J. Coil, E. Williams, A. C. House, W. H. Kincaid and Rev. Mr. Elder, of U. P. Church, Rev. Mr. McKinney, Baptist Church, and Rev. Mr. Whitemore, Presbyterian Church. Thanks were tendered for hospitality, &c. Conference adjourned to meet at Braddock's Fields. Much praise is awarded to the President and Secretary for the manner in which they performed their duties, and to the Rev. D. A. McCready, the pastor, and Mr. F. H. Coursin and others, for their courteous attention to the members and visitors.

SECOND AVENUE.

Propositions of a Compromise Between The Connellsville Railroad Company and the City.

The following propositions are submitted by President Cohen, on behalf of the Connellsville Railroad Company, as a measure of compromise with the city, relative to the occupancy of Second avenue. In submitting them, Mr. Cohen expresses the hope that Councils will find it consistent to continue the friendly support which the city has thus far extended to the company:

1st. The Railroad Company will lengthen the walls and construct the necessary bridge at Cross street to meet the changed location of the avenue from that originally laid down. It will also build the wall at or opposite the locks to correspond with the same new location, the city to relieve the Railroad Company from all other obligations under the ordinance of 1858.

2d. Whenever the railroad is on the line of Second avenue as laid down on the City District plan, the Railroad Company will construct the necessary wall to curb the foot of the embankment slopes; the city to relinquish for this purpose the sidewalk on the north side of the avenue, so that the edge of the wall for retaining wall shall coincide with the north curb line of the avenue, and at the points where a straightening of the avenue to correspond with the location of the railroad may be advantageously made, the Railroad Company shall construct their walls as close as possible to the present position of the rails, that is to say, the upper outer edge of the wall shall nowhere exceed a distance of four feet from the center of the south rail of the south track. The wall to be constructed with a batter or inclination of two inches horizontal to each foot of rise, so as to occupy as little of the street as possible.

3d. At Murphy street the company will agree to widen the passage way through or under its road to the south, within six months after said Murphy street shall have been opened and paved throughout to its full width.

4th. At Penn Pike run the openings through the railroad embankment, to remain in same position as now and no others to be required.

5th. At Nine Mile run the railroad company to maintain the most easterly of the present openings.

It is hoped that this proposition may be found acceptable. It will not involve the city in any great expense, and will improve the lines of the avenue; whereas the cost to the railroad company before these improvements are all perfected will be upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

THE GAS WAR.

An Important Case to be Argued To-Day.

The motion for a preliminary injunction, on the part of Edwin M. Greenway, of Baltimore, to restrain the Consolidated Gas Company from further laying its pipes in this city, or issuing stock, will come up for argument to-day before Judge McKennan, of the Circuit Court of the United States. The petitioner is a stockholder in the company, and the material facts alleged in his petition have already been published. The citizens of Pittsburgh naturally feel an interest in the Consolidated Gas Company, since it promises them substantial benefits in the way of cheaper gas, and gives them a choice of companies, which they have not heretofore had. The case to be tried to-day involves the very life of the corporation, and the result will be looked for with no little anxiety. Eminent counsel have been engaged, and the motion for an injunction will be sustained by the Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Hon. H. Bucher Swoope, and John Barton, Esq. The company will be represented by John H. Hampton and John Dalzell, Esqs.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.

An Invention for Utilizing Coal Dust and Consuming Smoke.

Our readers are familiar with many of the methods employed for utilizing the waste, slack or culm, which necessarily accumulates about coal mines. Mixing the dust with clay, tar, pitch, lime, etc., have been resorted to, and more recently we described a method of mixing the slack with soft clay, drying it, and then dipping the dried lumps in a waterproof preparation that would resist exposure to rain. In addition to these devices, various plans for consuming smoke have been presented from time to time—a subject in which our citizens are quite as deeply concerned as in turning to profitable account the immense piles of slack which have arisen around every coal mine in the State. There is something more needed, however, than mere technical demonstration of the fact that coal dust can be utilized and smoke consumed. In all the inventions heretofore described, there must have been some defect—some obstacle to their practical operation—else they would have gone into use. But a complete revolution is now promised, and it is for the purpose of briefly describing a new invention, that we recur to the subject. At the royal gun factories, in Woolwich Arsenal, England, there is now in operation a furnace acting on a principle which entirely rejects all former ones, looking to the consumption of waste coal. It is for the burning of coal dust, mixed with air—not, of course, grains of culm, but of coal purposely powdered to insure the combustion of each particular atom. This furnace is the invention of Mr. T. R. Crampton, who has been five years in perfecting his first crude conception, during which time he has worked up 2,000 to 3,000 tons of coal in different furnaces. Until the perfection of the Crampton furnace, coal-dust, pure and simple, has never been successfully burnt alone, though several times attempted. It is founded on an entirely new principle, embodies some very remarkable features, and solves two of the most important questions of the day, namely: the perfect utilization of waste coal, and the perfect combustion of fuel without smoke.

The Crampton furnace depends for its action upon the introduction, under pressure of atmospheric air and coal dust in carefully adjusted proportions, and so commingled and delivered at a proper and unchangingly fixed point as that not an atom shall pass unconsumed. This completeness of combustion depends upon the proper admixture of the surcharged and unsurcharged currents of air and powdered fuel. These commingled streams of air and dust are carried into a combustion chamber, in which they are united and burnt, the products of combustion entering a chamber beyond, where the heat is utilized.

But the value of this invention is not limited to the utilization of coal dust and the perfect combustion of fuel. It has been successfully applied to mechanical puddling by revolving the furnace on horizontal axis. Mr. Crampton has also invented an improved system of supplying the fuel to the furnace by a self-acting apparatus, and at the same time has abolished the smoke nuisance for manufacturing either by ordinary or Siemens furnish at a continuous and unvarying supply of fuel to an annular tube leading into the furnace, and at a point where it is taken by the current of atmospheric air. The ordinary objections to coal tails are readily understood, being free from complexity, but it will not be necessary to reproduce them here. The furnace is started by lighting a fire in the combustion chamber with kindling wood, and when a sufficient degree of heat has been developed the air and coal dust is admitted. The charge of iron for each puddle is five hundred pounds. A decided saving of cost has already been established. During the operation of puddling, and when the furnace is at its highest, the outside of the furnace remains perfectly cool, owing to the circulation of water around it. The system is not to be confined to puddling furnaces, but can be adapted to either land or marine boiler furnaces. This coal-dust furnace will doubtless prove the forerunner of many more applications in the same direction, as great cities in the United States, now perpetually annoyed by smoke, can re-establish a pure atmosphere by introducing it. As an economizer of fuel in dear coal countries like England, its extensive adoption will liberate for household use immense amounts of coal now consumed in manufactures, and hence have some influence in reducing cost to the poor.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners —Regular Monthly Reports, &c., &c.

A regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening. Members present, Messrs. Jones, McIlroy, Pitcairn, Torley and Wilson, President.

The Secretary reported that since the last regular meeting of the Board there had been expended $34,948 21, as follows:

On account of four steam engines	$17,500 00
For buildings and real estate	5,030 91
For salaries for October	8,776 45
For supplies, repairs, &c.	3,940 85

The balance on hand of appropriation is reported as $85,851 15, November 1st.

The report was accepted.

The report of Chief Engineer White, which was read and accepted, shows that during the month of October, there were twenty-four fires and alarms of fire involving a total loss, so far as could be ascertained, of $15,875. The chief reports the accidents to persons and the damages to apparatus occurring during the month. Also the suspensions, changes, &c., occurring.

Mr. White again urges the necessity of having heaters placed in each of the engines in the Department.

The items of the report were then acted upon.

Mr. W. J. Kennedy was chosen foreman of Engine Company No. 6, and the appointment of Mr. John Wagner as foreman of the same company was confirmed.

The report of Capt. Fullwood, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, was read and accepted.

A resolution from Select Council relative to pumping water from cellars in the Twenty-sixth ward, was read and accepted.

On motion, the President was instructed to recommend to the Water Commission French's fire plug with five inch opening.

The Secretary was instructed to notify the Water Commission that the plugs now in place on the South Side are not available, and to request that French's plug be substituted.

On motion of Mr. McIlroy a special committee was appointed to ascertain whether the Commission has authority to make disposition of property lately owned by the volunteer fire department of the South Side wards. Messrs. McIlroy, Torley and Jones were appointed.

The matter of detailing engines and companies on private duty for pumping, &c., was discussed and it was decided that hereafter not more than two men—one engineer and one hoseman be detailed for such duty at one time.

It may be stated that for a week past three engines have been engaged in extinguishing the fire in the cinders on the bank of the Allegheny river. The Commission believes that it is dangerous to thus weaken the department.

Mr. Jones moved that a hose carriage, with a force of three men, be placed in the Ormsby house, Twenty-fourth ward.

A motion to defer the matter for the present was lost.

It was then discovered that the Commission has no authority to increase the force, and the matter was dropped.

Adjourned.

PANIC IN DRY GOODS.

Immense Cash Sale of Dry Goods at McKee's—Great Reduction in Prices—Over Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth to be Sold—Sale Commences To-Day.

The dry goods business has suffered a more violent shock and been more depressed by the present panic than any other. The suspension of some of the largest manufacturing establishments in the East, and the straightened circumstances of others, have caused an immense stock to be thrown on the market and greatly reduced the prices. Mr. A. D. McKee, one of the most experienced and watchful dry goods merchants in the city, has just returned from the Eastern market, where he availed himself of the present depressed state of the trade and bought a very large stock of dry goods on panic terms—which mean cash—and at panic prices—that will mean great reductions. The goods have nearly all arrived, and Mr. McKee proposes to offer them to his numerous customers and the public generally on the same terms and at the same proportionate reductions for which he purchased them. The sale will commence this morning and continue till some two hundred thousand dollars worth shall have been disposed of. The goods were purchased within a week, and those who desire to purchase may rely on it that bargains will be given during the sale, but let all examine the goods and prices and judge for themselves, and we have no doubt they will be satisfied. As a specimen of the reductions we note the following: Full standard prints worth 12½c, for 7½c; best prints manufactured, 9c; good brown muslin, 6½c; extra heavy sheeting 10c; extra good flannels from 12½c upwards; blankets and all other goods correspondingly low. It will certainly be worth while for our readers to call and examine the goods and prices.

In addition to the usual lines found in a dry goods establishment, Mr. McKee has a very large stock of the finest furs, and furs of all kinds, at greatly reduced prices.

The sale bids fair to be one of the most desirable which has been held here for a long time. The goods will be sold for cash only. McKee's establishment has been so long and so favorably known, that none of our readers need to be told it is at 68 Market street.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., PITTSBURGH, November 12, 1873.

We give below the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE LOW W'R.	CHANGE.	DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Brownsville	4	5			N. W.	Cloudy.
Brunswick*	9	10	1	0	N. W.	Clear.
Cairo	3	10	0	1	N. W.	Clear.
Cincinnati	8	10	0	5	N. W.	Lt. snow.
Confluence	0	3	0	0	W.	Lt. snow.
Davenport	0	10	0	0	N. W.	Cloudy.
Evansville	6	1	0	8	N. W.	Cloudy.
Kanawha City	2	8	0	0	S.	Threat'ng
Keokuk	2	1	0	0	N. W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	0	5	0	0	N.	Clear.
LaCrosse	4	7	0	2	N.	Cloudy.
Morgantown	2	0			N. W.	Clear.
Nashville	7	6	0	9	N. W.	Cloudy.
Marietta	6	8	0	8	N. W.	Lt. snow.
Memphis	7	11	0	10	N. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	0	5	0	0	N. W.	Lt. snow.
New Geneva*	0	0	0	9	N. W.	Lt. snow.
Parkersburg	1	4	0	3	N. W.	Lt. snow.
Oil City	1	4	0	3	W.	Lt. snow.
Omaha	2	6	0	2	N. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	6	11	0	0	N. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	6	6	0	0	N. W.	Lt. snow.
Plattsmouth*	0	8			N. W.	Cloudy.
St. Joseph	0	5			N. W.	Clear.
St. Louis	6	6	0	0	N. W.	Fair.
Shreveport	2	0	0	0	N. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	10	0	0	0	N. W.	Clear.
Warsaw	4	0	0	0	N. W.	Cloudy.

*Surface of water below bench mark.
†Surface of water below high water mark.

JAMES B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

River Improvement.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.—The Central Committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the Merchants Exchange on Monday, to lay before Congress the requirements of the people of the Mississippi Valley, in the way of the improvement of rivers, courses, have organized by the election of Wm